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The Antioch News

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

An unknown negro, on his way to trial in Hallfax County, Virginia, on the charge of burning the stables of a Mr. DeJarnette, was taken by fifty men from the constable who had him in charge and shot to death. None of the mob could be identified.

A Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern freight train struck a North Fairmount street car at Queen City avenue crossing, Cincinnati, killing Conductor John Seifer and fatally injuring Motorman Jacob Teller. The ten passengers escaped with slight injuries.

Engineer Tob Green of Montgomery and his colored fireman were killed and twenty cars were wrecked in a head-on collision of freight trains half a mile north of Wilcox, Fla., on the Montgomery and Mobile division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

W. J. Fleming, manager of the George H. Van Pelt Manufacturing Company of Chicago, was stabbed in the right shoulder by one of three burglars whom he had discovered in the firm's office. The men were chased several blocks by employees of the firm, but escaped.

Twenty-five persons were killed outright, a dozen more received injuries from which they cannot recover, half a hundred others were hurt more or less severely, and a property loss amounting to \$350,000 or more was entailed by a tornado which swept over the southern part of Birmingham, Ala.

In Baltimore Thomas Conlon of Worcester, Mass., seven feet tall, weighing 250 pounds, while drunk beat up three companions, fought five policemen, smashed a glass operating table and other furniture in the surgical department of a hospital, caused a panic of the physicians and nurses, and nearly bled to death. He died when exhausted from loss of blood.

At a meeting in Kansas City fifteen of the most extensive live stock dealers in the country organized a land and cattle company with \$2,000,000 capital. Judge Henry W. Scott of Wall street, New York, is financing the enterprise. The company has an option on 614,000 acres of land south of Panhandle City, Texas, and will place 50,000 head of cattle on the range. General offices of the company will be in Kansas City.

Nine years ago James Tod, who was a nephew of David Tod, ex-Governor of Ohio, disappeared from Dayton, Ohio. A few days ago his skeleton was found on an island of Spruce creek, in Florida, where it had lain apparently ever since Tod disappeared. With the scattered bones which had been ravaged by wild animals, were a watch and bunch of keys which, together with six gold fillings in the teeth, furnished evidence that the skeleton was that of Tod. The deceased was single, and was a resident of Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, before going to Florida.

BREVITIES.

Kruger, it is reported, will visit the United States in April.

Turkey has sent a warship to quell a rebellion in Samos island.

Centennial anniversary of Victor Hugo's birth will be elaborately celebrated in Paris.

Thieves took \$12,000 worth of jewelry from the residence of Dr. N. E. Brill of New York.

W. J. Morgan of Milwaukee received a letter demanding \$700 if he would avert abduction of his child.

Scotch and English steel manufacturers are said to have combined to fight the new American steel trust.

O. C. Barber and H. C. Frick are partners in a new bank, the Columbia National, to be started at Barboursville, Ohio.

Lord Kitchener reports a battle with Delarey's force near Ventersdorp, in which the British losses are slight, while many Boers are killed.

The State Bank of Taber, S. D., was entered by cracksmen, who blew the safe and wrecked the building. The loss in damage and money is \$2,000.

The wrecking of tank train sent a deluge of burning oil into Glen Garden, N. J., causing a panic among the inhabitants and destroying most of the town.

Another advance of 25 cents per ton on pig iron is announced by the Alabama smelters, making a total advance of \$1.25 since November and \$1 within the past month.

The striking bricklayers of Memphis, Tenn., have won their fight. The men engaged on the new Gayoso Hotel and Napoleon Hill building returned to work at \$4.50 a day for eight hours' work.

John E. Tipton, late secretary of the Switchmen's Union, pleaded guilty at Buffalo to grand larceny in the second degree in connection with the alleged "robbery" of the union's office in that city March 4.

Frank Trout, a 17-year-old invalid boy residing near Magnolia Springs, Ohio, was burned to death. His brother and sister, who were taking care of him, locked the boy in the house and went to town to do some shopping.

High Noon, a telephone lineman of Newport, Tenn., was killed by a member of a party of burglars which attacked the house in which he boarded. Noe went to the door, where he was met by an unknown man, who stabbed him.

The residence of Dr. Nathan E. Brill in West 73rd street, New York, was looted by thieves of jewelry worth about \$12,000.

The British steamer Ely, Captain F. E. Cornhill, on Cuba, Spanish Honduras, ran aground and sank a lumber in the Mississippi river near New Orleans, La. Two persons were drowned.

The West Park ice palace at 52d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000. The building was used both as a rink and for the manufacture of ice for commercial use.

EASTERN.

One hundred and fifty recruits have departed from the training ship Dixie at Norfolk.

Carnegie is said to have donated \$5,000,000 to another American city, supposedly Philadelphia.

Jacob Dearborn of Clinton, Me., murdered his three children with an ax at their home in that town.

The Mountain City Milling Company's large elevator at Frederick, Md., containing 40,000 bushels of wheat and corn, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$55,000.

The Chase, Robeson, Merchants', American linen and Metacomb cotton mills, operating 350,000 spindles, stopped at Fall River, Mass., in pursuance of the agreement to curtail production.

The President has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed by a court martial at Lingayen, P. I., upon Private John H. Schmidt of the Thirty-sixth infantry, charged with murder.

L. D. Strauss and L. L. Satter, doing business as Strauss, Satter & Co., and the Pittsburg Lumber Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The firm has liabilities of \$100,000 and no assets.

It is announced that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has sold its interests at Elmira, N. Y., to a syndicate composed of New York and Philadelphia capitalists.

While the amount involved in the transaction was not made public, it is supposed to be above \$4,000,000.

Becoming violently insane while her husband was away, Lizzie Naramore, wife of Frank Naramore, murdered her six children with ax and club, and tried to kill herself, at her home on the Babcock farm, about an eighth of a mile from Cold Brook Springs, Mass.

John W. Gates of the United States Steel Corporation and his friends intend to erect a hotel in New York which will rival anything of the kind in that city in magnificence, if not in size. It will cost \$2,000,000. Marble only will be used from the ground floor to the roof.

Fire completely burned out the store of Williams & McNulty, carpets and furnishings, in Scranton, Pa. The upper floors of the Scranton Supply and Machinery Company were damaged, and the Globe Warehouse Company, a dry goods concern, suffered from smoke and water. The loss will amount to about \$75,000.

Peter Greenhalgh, who lives in Vennago, Pa., has secured a small fortune for \$7. A short time ago Jacob Blystone, an old resident, died and L. S. Sherred was appointed administrator. Among the effects was an old safe that was knocked down to Greenhalgh for \$7. The buyer made the examination of the safe with the intention of repairing it, and was surprised to find in it \$4,250 in gold and paper money.

WESTERN.

By a vote of 72 to 30 the Minnesota House passed the Senate bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes.

President McKinley has appointed Frederick E. Coyne postmaster of Chicago to succeed Charles U. Gordon, whose term has expired.

The First National Bank at Lowell, Ohio, was entered by burglars, but being discovered they escaped. Three of them were captured at Waterford.

Thomas J. Ramsey of Sabota, Mo., was adjudged guilty at St. Joseph, Mo., of murdering his mother to get her property and was given a life sentence.

The body of Mne Constock of Benton Harbor, Mich., a violin student who had been missing from Chicago for two days, was found in the lake off Jackson Park.

Robert Bissatz, aged 21 years, of Wichita, Kan., was accidentally shot and killed in a camp at Mortonville, Kan., where he had been hunting for several days.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Stojer, at Cataraugus, near Indianapolis, aged 84 years.

One of the car barns of the Cincinnati Traction Company was destroyed by fire. Thirty-five street cars, valued at \$2,000 each, were consumed. The total loss was \$70,000.

The First National Bank at Lowell, Ohio, was entered by burglars, but being discovered they escaped. Three of them were captured at Waterford and imprisoned at Marietta.

In Cincinnati six men were hurt in a collision between an engine of the Big Four carrying employees to Riverside for an examination, and a caboose, on a siding at Delhi avenue.

At Beatrice, Neb., a two-foot vein of coal was struck by workmen excavating for brick clay about twenty-five feet below the surface. Robert Klose is arranging to develop the find.

State Insurance Commissioner Vorys of Ohio has made a ruling that insurance companies cannot do health insurance in the State in connection with insurance against death and accident.

Officials of the Manhattan Oil Company at Lima, Ohio, which was recently acquired by the Standard Oil Company, have been notified that their services will not be required after May 1.

Two robbers who plundered the general store of B. F. Swarts at Red Rock, O. T., and secured \$200 in cash instantly killed Albert Bateman, who entered the store and barred their escape.

During a fire which started in the livery stable of C. T. Hayman & Co. on West Seventh street, Cincinnati, six firemen were hurt, two by falling ladders and the others by brick from a falling wall.

The California Cured Fruit Association has cornered the entire prune crop of the State. All prunes not in the hands of the association, some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 pounds, have been purchased outright.

Gov. Van Sant, of Minnesota, has named H. P. Hall, of St. Paul, O. H. Kinney, of Duluth, and John Norton, of Nicollet County, as Minnesota commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co.'s seven-story furniture warehouse in Indiana avenue, between 10th street and the Air Line tracks in Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire that wrought damage in the sum of \$175,000.

The City Council of Springfield, Ohio, granted to a traction company a franchise to enter that city.

Work on the road between Springfield, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Flames that caused a spectacular scene gutted the five-story building occupied by R. Williamson & Co., wholesale dealers in gas and electric fixtures at 205 Randolph street, Chicago, and caused a loss estimated at \$35,000.

F. H. Carpenter of Hamilton, Ohio, a retired millionaire who has visited Florida during the winters for a number of years, committed suicide at his winter home at Leesburg, Fla., by shooting himself with a shotgun.

Thomas Lane, a contractor, and Hugh Sides, a dentist, quarreled in Sides's office at Atchison, Kan., and blows were exchanged. Lane finally struck Sides with an ink well, crushing his skull and inflicting a fatal wound.

Burglars entered the bank at Madison, Kan., and used dynamite to blow open the doors of the vault. The force of the explosion aroused the inhabitants and the robbers were frightened away before they secured any money.

Dwight A. Forbes made application for a receiver for the National Investment Company of Cincinnati. The company dealt in debentures, and Forbes claims the liabilities are \$320,419, while the assets are only \$40,000.

Cashier Frank L. Stevens of the defunct Plankinton, S. D., bank, who has been in hiding for nearly a year and a half, has reached home. His coming is believed to be the end of his flight, and he is ready to stand trial and take the consequences.

William Casey, aged 50 years, was instantly killed and his sons, Charles Casey, John Casey and M. D. Casey, and an unknown man were seriously injured by the collapse of a steel bridge across the Cottonwood river, near Cashlon, I. T.

B. W. Snow, Chicago's expert crop statistician, predicts that in event of Anglo-Russian war Chicago's Board of Trade would be its chief scene, and Russia would triumph by gobbling American's supply of breadstuffs and starving out England.

There is great excitement over the discovery of high-grade lubricating oil near Evanston, in the southwestern corner of Wyoming. The Union Pacific, while drilling for water, struck a flow of oil, and the well has since assumed the proportions of a gusher.

The Superior Court at Indianapolis adjudged that \$1,500 was a proper price for a kiss and an embrace. The suit was one for \$2,000 damages brought by Lillian Bonfield against James C. Wheat, formerly in charge of a sub-station of the Indianapolis postoffice.

Three hundred convicts captured their guards in a Kansas mine and threatened to murder them and blow up the workings unless promised shorter hours and better food. The warden and six men finally quelled the mutiny and returned the convicts to their cells.

An attempt to open a fifty-pound case of dynamite with a hammer at Kokomo, Ind., resulted in an explosion which blew William Stamm to fragments and fatally injured Isaac Marlowe, on whose farm stamps were being blasted. The explosion damaged houses for miles around.

At Dayton, Ohio, Daniel Proizman, aged 13, while cutting a hole in a pipe board with a sharp knife, held the board against his breast. He was drawing the knife blade toward his body, when the blade slipped, grazed one of his ribs and entered the boy's heart. He died instantly.

A deal has been made whereby E. O. Eschley has bought out the stock holdings of James Gaff, Stephen Wilder, J. M. Glenn and Attorneys H. P. Goebel and Bettlinger in the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. The total par value of the stock purchased—5,500 shares—is \$550,000.

A head-on collision occurred at a curve on the Burlington and Missouri Road between Johnson and Graf, Neb. Passenger train 98 had just left Johnson, when it met and collided with freight train 113. The trains were badly wrecked. One man was killed and three injured.

Gov. Durbin of Indiana has issued a proclamation to the people of the State asking for aid for the destitute of Memphis. Two hundred people were rendered homeless and destitute on account of the fire, which burned fifty-five houses.

Robbers have open the safe in the post-office at Oberlin, Ohio, and escaped with everything of value. A young man who slept in the building was found in the morning lying on the floor of the office bound and gagged. He was unconscious, and it is believed was drugged by the cracksmen.

SOUTHERN.

The first discovery of oil in the southern portion of West Virginia was made in a 300-barrel oil well drilled at Milton, W. Va.

Lamar C. Quintero of New Orleans has declined because of illness in his family appointment as one of the Supreme Court justices of the Philippines.

While Rev. C. A. Logan, a Presbyterian minister, his wife and his daughter Cora, aged 7 years, were crossing the Kentucky river at Jackson the boat was swept over a mill dam and the child was drowned.

W. T. Sapp, the noted ossified man of Lebanon, Ky., is dead in Albuquerque, N. M. While still a child Sapp's muscular tissue wasted away, and every joint in his body except those of the left shoulder and of the hands became solidified.

The extensive lumber yards and saw and planing mill plant of John B. Ransom & Co. in West Nashville, Tenn., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$140,000, with insurance of \$115,000. The yards cover twenty acres of ground.

At Terry, Miss., Jody Bell, a 20-year-old negro, charged with assault, was taken from jail by a mob to a bridge and hanged. Charles Hollingsworth, a desperate character, who, as later developments showed, was implicated in the crime, was also arrested, but escaped from the mob.

At Dallas, Texas, Sheriff Johnson made this statement: "H. C. Henderson has confessed to me and County Attorney Summers that he is one of the Cuddey kidnapers. His confession was made voluntarily. He stated that he had squan-

dered and used in fleeing from Omaha most of the money he got as his share in the kidnaping job before I arrested him in this city as a suspect early in February."

FOREIGN.

Five students were killed and many wounded in fights with Cossacks at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg students rioted about the Korean Cathedral and fought the police and Cossacks.

Pope Leo openly rebuked Cardinal Oreglia at an audience and the latter apologized for his display of bad temper.

Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has informed the House of Commons that Gen. Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him.

The steamer Chemnitz of the German-Australian Steamship Company and the British steamer Tay collided in the Flushing roadstead. The Tay sank and thirteen of the crew perished.

Later details of the breaking of a dam which caused the flooding of the town of Cologne, Italy, by which a number of houses were wrecked, are to the effect that fifteen persons were drowned.

In the House of Lords in London the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien-tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary has made Theodore Kunditz of Cleveland a knight of the Order of Franz Josef, one of the highest non-hereditary honors any European monarch may bestow. The decoration is highly prized because of its rarity. There is said to be but one other in the United States.

IN GENERAL.

Intoxicating liquors will be barred from the mails hereafter.

Gov. Gen. Wood has appointed Carlos Rolos treasurer of Cuba.

Heavy wind and rain storms have done much damage in Porto Rico.

Gov. Gen. Wood has named a commission to revise Cuba's revenue laws.

The National Witch Hazel Company is now said to be a fact. The company will have a capitalization of \$3,000,000.

It is reported that a new telephone company, composed of American capitalists, will shortly be granted a charter for operation in the City of Mexico.

Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has telegraphed the Navy Department from Pensacola as follows: "Massachusetts has been floated. Apparently not damaged."

United States Consul Hughes at Coburg, Ontario, reports that English manufacturers are losing their hold on the cotton goods market of Smyrna, Turkey, owing to sharp competition on the part of Americans.

The great Northwest is to give an eighth self-governing province to Canada early in 1902, when the census returns have been completed. The new province will be known as Alberta, with the capital at Calgary.

In response to numerous complaints of damages to fragile articles sent through the mails the Postoffice Department has issued a general order warning the public to use more care in preparing articles to stand rough handling.

Senator Garcia Madero, the present Argentine minister of agriculture, has been appointed minister at Washington and delegate to the Mexico congress; Minister Wilde, now in Washington, will be made minister to Brussels.

Archbishop Lewis, the Anglican metropolitan of Canada, has prepared his resignation, owing to ill health, and has summoned the house of bishops of Canada to consider it. Bishop Bonn of Montreal will probably succeed Archbishop Lewis.

The sailing steamers Aurora and Dianan, the former with 32,000 and the latter with 23,000 sealions, entered the harbor of Green's Pond, 100 miles northwest of St. John's, N. F. Their report indicates that the season's catch will be very large.

The Guadalupe mines, in southwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, owned by H. S. Tinsan of San Antonio and G. S. Holmes of Guadalupe, have been sold to the Explored Treasure Gold Mining Company of New York for \$2,500,000. Half a million dollars is to be invested in machinery at once.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.45; hogs, shipping grades, \$2.00 to \$3.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 12c; potatoes, 30c to 41c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.35; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, white, 28c to 29c; rye, 53c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 51c; pork, mess, \$13.10.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 79c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, west, 12c to 13c.

DEATH IN A TEMPEST

OCYOLONE WORKS FEARFUL HAVOC IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Many Known to Be Killed—Scores of Persons Are Buried in the Ruins—Property Loss Is Enormous—Hundreds of Buildings Wrecked.

Many people suffered death or injury in the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over Birmingham, Ala., and the surrounding country at 10 o'clock Monday. No estimate of the enormous property damages can be made owing to the demoralized condition of telephone and telegraph wires. The storm vented its fury on the southwestern portion of the city, where many houses were blown down.

The entire police force, fire department and all the ambulances of the city were sent to the storm district, and scores of surgeons hastened to the scene to care for the wounded. Little was left standing in the path of the storm. The wind blew with exceptional violence and brought with it a deluge. Masses of debris and wreckage filled the streets.

The same storm passing to the eastward practically wiped out the map the town of Irondale. Only a portion of the business section escaped. Seven men are reported killed there, and numbers were injured. Pratt City also was a sufferer. Its public buildings, the school house, court house and First Methodist Church were destroyed. North Birmingham and other suburbs of the city sustained much damage from the force of the wind.

The number of dead is not yet definitely known, but at noon it was estimated at twenty-five. Of these at least seven were killed at Irondale, about fifteen in the city of Birmingham and the others in suburban towns.

In addition to the damage to substantial buildings the storm wrought great havoc with the flimsy negro cabins, and the loss of life in the colored quarters may never be known. Hundreds of the negroes being left to mark the spot where they stood. Most of these were filled with negro families.

The hurricane is said to have struck the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad near Lynnville, Ga., a small station south of town, and destroyed several miles of track.

The storm did its worst damage in the neighborhood of Avenues I and J, from Tenth to Thirtieth streets, Birmingham, wrecking scores of buildings and creating terrible havoc. The fire and police departments took the dead and injured from the debris and sent them to undertaking shops and hospitals.



The incident at Tien-tsin has furnished material for columns of sensational dispatches, and if the industrious correspondents at Peking, Shanghai and other centers of alarming intelligence failed to bring England and Russia face to face in armed conflict it certainly was through no lack of effort. It can hardly be denied that for a few days there existed at Tien-tsin the ground work of a serious crisis. Russia claimed a piece of territory by right of conquest and the British troops took forcible possession of it. Intrenchments were thrown up, soldiers were ready, and sentries on both sides watched for hostile movements. But none came. The incident yielded to diplomatic treatment, both powers have withdrawn their soldiers from the territory in dispute and there is to be no war. The incident is worthy of note as illustrative of the willingness of the great powers to make mutual concessions rather than to indulge even in the threats of conflict.

The student riots in St. Petersburg and Moscow have been serious enough during the last week to excite fear of a general movement against the government. Sunday 3,000 students made a demonstration in the streets of St. Petersburg and when attacked by a regiment of Cossacks they took possession of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, from which they were forcibly expelled after three had been killed and many wounded. Three hundred and thirty-nine male students and 377 women were arrested. Rioting also took place in other parts of the city. The students carried red flags and distributed leaflets containing such phrases as "Long live liberty and free government," "Down with the Czar," "Down with rotten officials."

The nominal excuse for the student riots in St. Petersburg during the last week was the recent revision of student regulations and the excommunication of Count Tolstol. The real basis for the demonstrations, however, lies far deeper. The student body in Russia is the mouthpiece for the demands of a large class of people who demand a change in the existing form of government. It is unfair to call these people nihilists, for that word as it is broadly understood in this country so closely resembles the word anarchy that it has become to be thoroughly execrated.

In France the Chamber of Deputies has continued the debate on the law of associations, paragraph fourteen, being passed after a heated debate last Thursday.

The friction between Russia and Japan still exists. Russia has given no evidence of a purpose to relinquish her designs in Manchuria, and Japan still believes that when the Muscovite occupies Manchuria he will swallow Korea. There is a great deal of excited talk at Tokio, but as long as the fleets ride at anchor it will be idle to discuss the probability of a conflict.

A new tea company has just bought 6,000 tons of tea from the Colleton County, S. C., for the market.

AN INHERITANCE IN WESTERN CANADA

Indian Reservations and Other New Districts to Be Opened Up This Year.

In the Great Saskatchewan Valley, and the Fertile Plains of Assinibola.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir—The past three or four years have demonstrated to a large number of Americans the value of the grain-growing and ranching lands of Western Canada. Tens of thousands have taken advantage of the offer made by the Canadian Government, as well as of the exceedingly low prices asked for lands by the railway, colonization and other companies. The experience of those who have been settled there for some little time is of a highly gratifying character. So much so that the Canadian Government, who has control of the immigration into Western Canada, has decided to open up some new districts this year in the well-known Saskatchewan Valley and also in the fertile plains of Assinibola. These districts are probably the most productive in the entire West, and in close touch to largely settled communities as well as being situated on some of the most important lines of railway.

They are within easy reach of markets, schools, churches and other social advantages. In some of these districts lands may be homesteaded as well as purchased outright at very low prices. Now as to what can be done on these lands. The evidence of the settlers in the neighborhood of the lands now about to be opened for settlement (some of them being located in one of the best Indian reservations) goes to show that the very best results have followed even most indifferent methods. Cases are given where farmers having gone there with most limited means, barely enough to erect a small house and break up a little land, have in three or four years' time become prosperous, all debts paid and money in the bank. The soil in the districts mentioned, Assinibola and Saskatchewan, is a rich black loam, fifteen inches to three feet deep. As a settler says, "It appears like the accumulation of decayed vegetation and ashes for centuries (the subsoil is a stiff, putty clay)." On this soil it is possible to raise from forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, oats seventy-five to one hundred bushels, all of which bring good prices at the local market. For mixed farming these new districts are probably among the best in Western Canada. Stock fatten easily on the wild grasses. Hay is plentiful, and prices splendid. Another settler, writing to a friend in Iowa, says: "The climate is all that could be desired, plenty of rainfall in summer, with no hot dry winds. On the 28th of September I saw prairie flowers in full bloom, sweet corn, potato and tomato vines that had not been touched a particle with frost, and the winters are milder than those in the State from which I came. After the holidays the winter sets in clear and cold, with plenty of snow for good sleighing; no high winds or blizzards are known. Horses live out all winter and pick their own living, while cattle live all winter in open sheds and around the hay racks. Wheat, oats and barley are the principal grain crops. Potatoes and all other roots and vegetables do well, the yield being enormous as compared to those in the States. Wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and all varieties of currants yield in abundance." As a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I feel that I should inform you of the progress and advancement being made in Canada within the past few years and the inducements and advantages that will follow settlement in Western Canada. Those who desire information can do so as I did, and apply to any agent of the Canadian Government, whose name I see appears in advertisements appearing elsewhere in the columns of your paper, and when writing ask particularly about the Saskatchewan Valley or Assinibola Districts. Yours truly,

OLD READER.

WILL TOUR THE WEST

ITINERARY OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PACIFIC TRIP.

Nation's Chief Executive Will Be on the Go for Nearly Two Months—Launching of the Ohio to Mark Reception in San Francisco.

In a few weeks President McKinley will leave Washington to begin the most extensive tour of the United States ever made by a President. His plan is to go first from Washington to New Orleans, stopping at several cities in the South on the way. Thence he will go into Texas, making short visits at Dallas and Galveston and possibly stopping at other small cities. The trip across western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and southwestern California will be hurried, the first important stopping place on the Pacific coast being Los Angeles.

From Los Angeles the President and his party will go to San Francisco, where they will remain several days participating in the launching of the battleship Ohio and festivities which have been planned on an elaborate scale. On the north Pacific coast the President will go to Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. After leaving Puget sound he will stop at one or two of the smaller cities in Washington, possibly in Idaho, and will then proceed to Helena and Butte in Montana.

He will then go to the Yellowstone park, entering it on the north and re-entering his train on the south side of the park. Mr. McKinley has never been in the great national park of the country and will therefore explore it as thoroughly as he can in two or three days. He will be whisked off to Salt Lake City, thence to Denver and Colorado Springs, where Secretary Long's daughter resides; thence to Topeka and Kansas City. Without making any stops of importance, his train will be hurried to Duluth, where he will embark upon a steamer for a trip down the great lakes to Buffalo.

On the way down he will probably stop for some hours at Detroit and at Cleveland. He will arrive at Buffalo some time between the 10th and 15th of June, where he will be the guest of the city and will participate in the exercises of the Pan-American exposition on President's day. This itinerary will enable the President to see the great West, which he has never before visited.

For nearly two months the executive head of the government will be on the go, far removed from Washington, yet in constant touch with affairs at the national capital. President Washington thought it advisable that he should acquaint himself as far as possible with the different sections of the infant republic. One of his trips took up nearly as much time as the one President McKinley is going to make, and yet it covered only a small part of New England. Washington had to depend on horses and his progress was painfully slow. Nothing more strikingly illustrates the marvelous changes of the intervening century than a comparison of the tours of President Washington and President McKinley.

PNEUMONIA'S DEADLY WORK.

Malady Is More Fatal in Chicago than Consumption.

Pneumonia, the malady which so quickly ended the life of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, is swelling Chicago's mortality record at the rate of ten deaths a day, and, according to a dispatch, now stands first in the list of death dealing agencies. Years ago pulmonary consumption, then occupying a place at the head of the mortality tables, gave way to pneumonia, and physicians incline to the view that consumption will continue to be known as "No. 2." Grip, the physicians say, has much to do with the reasons for pneumonia's increasing ravages.

If the raw, damp weather continues it is declared that the mortality rate will greatly increase. While the damp weather is a menace to life, there also is danger in the early spring sunshine. Prominent among the causes of which physicians warn their patients these days is undue exposure, trusting to a deceptive sunshine when the air comes from the fields of the north. It looks warm, but the wind is penetrating and deadly. The victims, beguiled by the sunshine, go out without proper clothing. "In a few days thereafter," said an official at the health department, "the man who left his overcoat in the office or at home on a pleasant appearing morning figures as 'I' in our reports."

"Wear your overcoat until the wind gets into the south and stays there," was the advice given by a leading physician. "Don't trust winds which are blowing off thousands of miles of ice and snow, however warm the sun may shine."

Sparks from the Wires.

A monarchical plot has been discovered in Brazil.

The London mint produced 107,080,518 coins last year.

The Zoo at Cincinnati has sold four antelopes for \$1,000.

California fruit dealers ship out 50,000,000 cans annually.

The value of France's latest vintage is estimated at 1,204,255,000 francs.

Fifty thousand men are at present employed on public works in Mexico.

The Japanese navy is being enlarged on such an extensive scale that it is feared the nation may become anxious to test its efficiency.

Benver have become so numerous in the southern part of Colorado that the ranchmen want them killed off to save their property.

Thirty-two convicts escaped from the Hunter convict farm, Waco, Texas. They were pursued by bloodhounds. Several reported recaptured.

It is represented that game in Maine is dying out by reason of the long, cold winter. There have been heavier snows in the State this year than for a long time.

Thirty-three thousand acres of heavily timbered land have been bought in eastern Texas by an Eastern syndicate. A big sawmill will be the sequel to the purchase.

As a result of the lifting of the revenue stamp net on bank checks, many federal employees are likely to find themselves out of a job. The law goes into effect July 1.

JAPAN EAGER TO FIGHT.

World War with Russia if She Had Sufficient Cash.

Russia and Japan have been on the verge of war several times within the last five years, since Russia intervened in 1895 and prevented Japan from enjoying the fruits of the victory over China, but they were never so near hostilities as now, and in the opinion of well-informed diplomats would be fighting this summer if Japan could get the money to pay the powder bill. It so happens that the Mikado's cabinet and parliament are at odds, particularly the house of lords, which refuses to vote the military supplies desired by Count Ito, the prime minister, or authorize a loan, which is necessary to furnish the sinews of war.

Great Britain is equally embarrassed and cannot interfere in Manchuria because her fighting force is occupied in South Africa and her recent experience down in that country has been so expensive that the taxpayers of England cannot stand any greater strain. Arnold Foster, secretary of the admiralty, in explaining the navy estimates in parliament the other day, showed that it cost 15 millions per capita for every man, woman and child in the united kingdom to maintain British supremacy upon the seas, without taking into consideration the expenses of the army and other branches of the government. This is equivalent to an average tax of \$3.75 for the British navy alone, while the average in the United States for all branches of our government, even with the \$1,500,000,000 appropriations of the current year, is \$6.30 a year, and before the Spanish war was only about \$5.

A Washington correspondent says there is no doubt that Great Britain, Germany and Japan have vigorously protested against the Manchurian treaty, both to the Chinese and the Russian governments, and have notified the Chinese envoys at Peking that if Russia is given Manchuria each of them will expect an equal slice of the empire.

Japan is particularly determined in opposition to Russian aggression, and if matters go much further Count Ito will call for a dissolution of the present parliament and appeal to the people for the election of another in the hope of getting one that will be more willing to vote money for war purposes.

Presidential elections, with accompanying rumors of wars, revolutions and royal plots, are coming thick and fast in the many republics of South America.

The next of the greater republics to choose its chief executive will be Chile, where the election will be held on June 25. Two candidates are in the field, German Riesco, the choice of the Liberal party, and Pedro Montt, an independent candidate, who comes of a family which has already furnished one President to the republic in the person of Admiral Jorge Montt, who retired from office in 1893.

The presidential term in Chile is five years, and a retiring President is not eligible to succeed himself. The method of voting for President is also peculiar. The people vote directly for delegates, who meet in convention and select a President by ballot. The total salary and allowances of the President of Chile amount to between \$10,000 and \$11,000 a year.

Woman's ability to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, was questioned when Judge Waterman of Chicago granted a new trial after a jury in his court had returned a verdict in favor of a plaintiff.

The verdict was based largely on the testimony of women witnesses. In granting the new trial Judge Waterman said: "I am adverse to accepting the decision of the jury as final in this case. Especially so as that decision was based largely upon the testimony of women. Though women are undoubtedly upon a higher moral plane than men they are not as reliable upon the witness stand. It seems that women are of a more imaginative nature than men, and they come to believe as true what they at first only imagined, and maintain their belief in spite of all evidence against it."

The only woman forecaster in the service of the United States weather bureau is said to be Mrs. L. H. Greenwald, who is stationed at York, Pa. In 1887 Mrs. Greenwald was given charge of the voluntary observation work for the State. Since that time she has daily received the weather reports from Philadelphia and has displayed the weather flags. Mrs. Greenwald, in 1888 the Franklin Institute recommended her to the State weather service, and she has since had charge of that work in her section of the State. She has been frequently complimented by the head officials of the bureau at Washington.

A marble monument will soon mark the spot at Weehawken where Alexander Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr.

The next presidential campaign in the United States of Brazil is still in the air, but there is said to be already much excitement over the prospect of a hot fight at the polls in March, 1902. Every presidential election in Brazil is certain to be exciting because of the role which makes a President ineligible for a second term until he has been out of office for at least four years. This constitutional provision will prevent the re-election of the present President de Campos Sales, who has made a popular and able executive, and it throws the field open to a whole host of ambitious politicians who are already jockeying for position. The term of office in Brazil is four years.

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PRINCE LUITPOLD.

The venerable Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, whose eightieth birthday was recently celebrated in Munich, has ruled over the Kingdom of Bavaria for the last fifteen years as Regent in the place of his unfortunate nephew, the mad King Otto. The latter a hopeless maniac, has been confined nearly thirty years in the Castle of Pustenried, where he broods and smokes incessantly, the unconscious recipient of kingly honors. King Otto has, in fact, never been on the throne even nominally for a single day, for Prince Luitpold was appointed Regent three days before his elder brother, King Ludwig II, the crazy king who built innumerable palaces and patronized Wagner, committed suicide by drowning himself and his attendant physician by overturning a boat in the Starnberger lake near his Castle of Berg in 1886.

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GENERAL HARRISON'S WILL.

Requests Made in Testament of the Former President.

The will of Gen. Benjamin Harrison was filed at Indianapolis Tuesday. Col. Russell B. Harrison is practically disinherited, though his debts to his father—these are said to aggregate a considerable sum—are liquidated.

The value of the estate is estimated at \$400,000, and \$140,000 of this, the Indianapolis home and six lots in Eckinwood, County New York, are left to the widow, formerly Mrs. Dimmick, whose marriage to the General caused a family row, which contributed to the feeling of ill-will existing for some time between the General and his son.

It is directed that the provisions made for the widow are in lieu of all her interests in the estate as his widow. The residuary estate is to be divided into as many equal shares as there are surviving children, and one additional share for the issue of any child that may have died leaving issue. One such share is given to the son, Russell, in trust for the children of Russell, to be used for their support and education. The second equal share is given to a daughter, Mary Harrison McKee, in fee simple. A third is left in fee simple to the infant daughter, Elizabeth.

The will was drawn up April 20, 1890, and witnessed by W. H. H. Miller, Harry J. Milligan and Howard Cale. In the original will \$100,000 is left to the widow, but a codicil written Feb. 13, 1901, increases the sum to \$125,000.

Or the money left to Mrs. Harrison \$125,000 is to be invested and the income paid to her. At her death any sum remaining shall become part of his residuary estate. To his daughter Elizabeth is left \$10,000, to be paid to the widow as trustee. When the child becomes of age or marries she is to have any unexpended balance. If she dies before receiving it, such unexpended balance shall go to her mother. The sum of \$10,000 is to be invested by the Union Trust Company, to accumulate until a grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, shall become of age, when the latter shall have the principal and accumulated interest. The trustee is authorized, however, to use the interest in the support of the grandson if necessary. If the grandson dies before becoming of age the fund shall become a part of the residuary estate. To each of his grandchildren, Mary Lodge McKee, Martha Harrison and William Henry Harrison, is left \$2,500 in addition to other gifts.

Section 10 of the will reads as follows: "If my child should be born to me prior to my present marriage I give and bequeath to such child the sum of \$10,000. If a boy shall be born to me, he shall bear my name, and my sword and sash shall be given to him instead of to my son Russell."

The document confirms to the widow all the gifts she has received, all the articles in the house that were purchased within six months before her marriage with the General and all that have been purchased by either of them since that time. The widow is not required to file any inventory of property nor to give any bond nor be liable for any loss. To Col. Russell Harrison is given the portrait of the first Mrs. Harrison, some other portraits and family relics. To the daughter Mary Harrison McKee is left a portrait of her mother, some other portraits and family relics. There are other beneficiaries, the amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500.

The fact that Gen. Harrison should have disinherited his son causes no surprise in Indianapolis, a dispatch says, for such was expected. Soon after Gen. Harrison was elected President the son began giving out interviews in which he professed to express his father's views on matters of public policy. The General was finally forced to make a public disavowal of his son's utterances. Col. Harrison invaded the newspaper field in the West, and engaged in the street-car business. In both ventures he lost money and was a source of expense to his father. Then he engaged in the publication of Judge, the New York weekly. The existing estrangement was increased when the General informed his children that he intended to marry Mrs. Dimmick. Col. Harrison and Mrs. McKee objected, he gave them nearly all his fortune, married and built up a new estate.

Western States Visited by Fierce Gale and Heavy Snow.

States in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the basin of the great lakes were swept Tuesday and Wednesday by a raging blizzard that caused great property damage and danger of floods and blockades. Wednesday the storm center was over Lake Michigan, and a terrific gale blew over western and northern Michigan, where telegraph dispatches reported railroads tied up by the snow and many narrow escapes of vessels on the lakes. Tuesday night the storm swept Nebraska, western Iowa, the Dakotas, Wyoming and Kansas. Street cars were stopped, great damage was done to lines of communication and railroad traffic was seriously interrupted.

Many of the storm-bound cities of the West report the blizzard as one of the worst of the winter. The line of freezing temperature ran through the extreme southern portion of Illinois and west of the Mississippi as far south as central Arkansas and Texas. In Chicago houses were unroofed and telephone and telegraph wires were damaged. In northwest Michigan the heavy snow caused demoralization among the transportation lines. Crews of the boats that put into the Michigan harbors storm-beaten and ice-covered reported that the waves were of enormous height. Reports from Wisconsin tell of snow and rain storms, with rivers running out of their courses. At Omaha, Neb., railroad traffic was impeded, the street car lines blocked and the whole city practically snowbound.

The Navy Department recently concluded some tests for the purpose of determining the lasting qualities of wood used in warships treated with the fireproofing process. Samples taken from the torpedo boat Winslow were employed in the tests. They had been in use for five years. The report showed that the wood had lost none of its anti-fire qualities.

Said the King of Spain will visit the capitals of Europe during the summer, and that his first visit will be to King Edward. The Spanish king will be 16 years old in May.

MUTINY IN A MINE.

Kansas Convicts Holding Guards as Hostages Are Awed.

Three hundred convicts, maddened by long hours of labor and hard prison fare, mutinied in the mine at the State penitentiary at Lansing, Kan. They seized their guards and for thirty-six hours held them as hostages 720 feet under ground. In the meantime they stalked in bands through the workings of the shaft, crying death to all officers of the law and threatening to blow up the mine.

For thirty-six hours the desperate prisoners had absolute control of the mine. They refused to allow a guard to ascend in the cage, but every now and then sent aloft a note to the warden offering to negotiate. The warden rejected all offers. "We will kill the guards, blow up the mine and die ourselves," came a message.

Still the warden was defiant. Convicts and guards in their power were becoming more desperate with hunger. They had lived on the corn provided for the mules in the mine. Rumors were spread that the guards had been slain and these set all Lansing and Kansas as well wild with excitement.

"Go down with a party and shoot them down," urged the citizens. Warden Tomlinson said: "No; I'll starve them out. To descend the shaft would mean the murder of scores for some are life-term men and desperate beyond comprehension."

As Tuesday night wore on the warden held a consultation with his officers, and it was decided to attempt a rescue of the guards and also to overawe the convicts and force their surrender. Selecting his men, the warden, with seven or eight guards, heavily armed, entered the hoist and were soon speeding downward. When near the bottom of the pit a heavy fusillade was opened, the shots being fired toward the top of the shaft.

This took the convicts by surprise, and, thinking that the shots were intended for them, they hastily fled, leaving the guards, who were soon joined by their comrades, after which they were sent to the top. The armed guards then started after the convicts and soon had the ringleaders under arrest, when the others gave in and surrendered unconditionally. The work of taking them to the surface began, and before morning the convicts were again behind the bars of their cells.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

Students Shot Down at Cathedral and Anarchy Is Threatened.

Unless prompt measures are taken by the Russian authorities it is believed that a revolution, beginning in St. Petersburg, will spread like wildfire all over Russia. The seditious element, consisting of university students, socialist demagogues and the oppressed wage earners, is massing its forces against aristocracy and the Greek hierarchy and even threatens the life of the Czar. The plotters have already attempted the lives of two ministers.

The worst of the riots that have been of daily occurrence during the past fortnight took place Tuesday on the occasion of a solemn mass in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan for the repose of the soul of M. Bogoloff, the minister of public instruction, who was shot and fatally wounded by Karpovich. The police fired their revolvers and it is said that five students were killed and eighty others either seriously or slightly injured. Wholesale arrests, including many women, followed the rioting.

The attack by the police was extremely brutal. Women who made no demonstration were treated in the most cruel manner. Alarm pervades in high Russian circles. The police have notified house owners to have their dynamite, or other explosive, report for duty and hold themselves in constant readiness.

A remarkable feature of the demonstrations has been the prominent part taken by women of the higher classes of the university.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.

Porto Rico has 953,243 people.

Gnam has a population of 8,501.

The population of the 3 largest cities combined would exceed that of the State of Pennsylvania.

Greater New York contains four-fifths as many people as composed the whole republic in 1800.

In round numbers the population of the United States and its lately acquired territory is 85,000,000.

No one State in the entire Union could furnish a population great enough to people the 5 largest cities.

There are 18 States, all the territories (9) and the District of Columbia—25 in all—which have a population of less than 1,000,000.

During the last century a total of about 19,000,000 people came from foreign countries to make their homes in the United States.

Little Rock had a population in 1850 of 2,107. It is now over 17-2-3 times as large, having 35,307 residents. It is the only city in Arkansas having a population over 25,000.

In 1790 Virginia was first among the States, and New York fifth. New York is now first and Virginia is seventh among the original States and seventh among all the States and territories of the Union.

It is a curious fact that, in a State that now has 1,270,150 more inhabitants than in 1890, over a third of the counties should have shown a material decrease. Yet such is the case in New York State. Out of 61 counties 22 have shown decreases aggregating something over 30,000.

The following named States and territories do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

It has been estimated by experts that the population of this country a century hence will be at least 300,000,000. One estimate puts the figure at 441,000,200. The first estimate is that of Robert P. Porter, the director of the census of 1890; the last is that of the present census office.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

Representative Cornelius D. O'Connor, of Belvidere, stirred the legislative waters on Tuesday by introducing a street railway bill, which fixes the maximum life of a franchise at ten years. The bill seeks to repeal the old horse and dummy act which once was repealed by the Allen law which was repealed. Frank Farnum, of Chicago, introduced a bill regulating the taxation of capital stock of corporations. It closely follows the New York law which taxes corporations. The House passed the Christian bill, which authorizes the South Park Board of Chicago to issue bonds to the extent of \$500,000 to complete the South Park system. The bill carried an emergency clause, and received more than the required two-thirds vote. The Senate confirmed the appointment of Andrew J. Russell, of Jacksonville, as a member of the State Board of Pardons to succeed Morris Emerson. Mr. Russell is a banker of Jacksonville.</

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

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THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

Every big newspaper has a sure-pop way of settling the trouble in China with credit to this government and an increase in American trade with China, but unfortunately no two of them are alike. Meanwhile, the people are perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in President McKinley's hands, knowing that he will do all that should be done.

Uncle Sam likes to see the little American republics stand up for all that is coming to them, but Venezuela is in danger of getting spanked for being too cocky. Instead of answering our demand for an apology for the imprisonment without just cause of a U. S. consular agent, Venezuela has imprisoned him for the second time.

The prophets who have known for years that the British Empire would tumble to pieces at the death of Queen Victoria are now predicting that the Austrian empire will end with the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, and that there will be a civil war for the control of Mexico as soon as President Diaz dies.

A German physician is out with a learned treatise showing that marriage is conducive to longer lives both for men and women; but it is necessary, according to him, to stay married, as he finds that widows and widowers don't live any longer than bachelors and spinsters.

From February 18, to March 15, Andrew Carnegie gave away \$11,495,000, \$5,000,000 for pensions for employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the remainder for libraries. If he keeps up that lick there will be no danger of his committing the "crime" of dying too rich.

According to democratic figures, there are 44,923 illiterate voters in Maryland—26,616 colored and 18,307 white. If present republican plans do not miscarry, the number of colored illiterate voters will be largely reduced before the time comes to vote again.

Chairman Agnew of the Virginia republican state committee predicts that the proposed disfranchisement of negroes will prove to be a democratic boomerang, and will make the state permanently republican on national issues.

The sooner the Cubans accept our conditions the sooner outside capital will seek investment in their industries. If they can stand an indefinite continuance of present conditions we certainly can.

The world buys where it can get the best and the cheapest. Until that phase of human nature undergoes a change we have nothing to fear from European jealousy of American commercial supremacy.

If the Cubans are let alone they will sooner or later realize the folly of failing to comply with the conditions imposed by Congress for the withdrawal of American authority.

Abington, Mass., has emphasized its desire for reform by making a preacher chief of police. Suppose New York had Bishop Potter or Dr. Parkhurst for chief of police a while.

Tom Johnson's latest dash for the control of the democratic party of Ohio seems to be more than a fad, although what he expects to get if he succeeds is not apparent.

Andrew Carnegie has been suggested for mayor of New York City, but the residents of the big town are not likely to have any such good fortune thrust upon them.

According to the duke of Newcastle, who is now in this country, the separation of church and state will be accomplished in the near future in England.

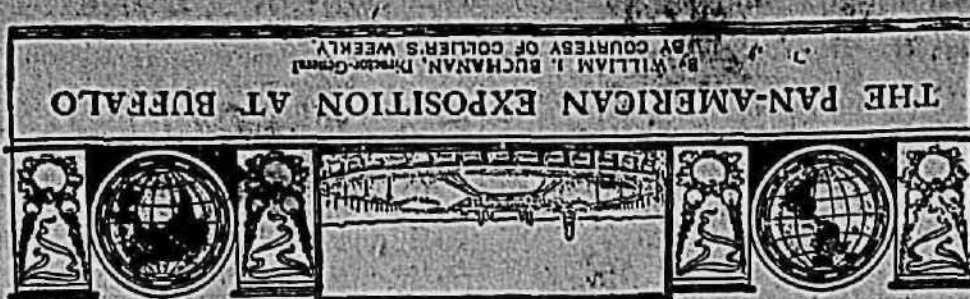
Ex-Senator Gorman's burglary of a state has been approved by the democratic majority of the Maryland legislature. The case is now up to the courts.

When Grover Cleveland, Dave Hill and Billy Bryan get to flocking together it will be time to look out for a united and rejuvenated democratic party.

New York crooks who do not stand in with Tammany are up against reform hard, while the Tammany joints are wide open and coining money.

In the opinion of those most competent to judge Benjamin Harrison will figure in history as one of our ablest Presidents.

New York City didn't give Mr. Carnegie a chance to change his mind about that \$5,000,000 public library donation.



THE people of the republics and countries of Central and South America fully realized to how great an extent information with regard to their several countries exists in the United States and Canada, the Pan-American Exposition would be taxed beyond its limit to provide space for the exhibits that would come from those countries to enlighten the people of the United States and Canada concerning their neighbors to the southward. If, on the other hand, the people of the United States and Canada knew to any appreciable degree of the wide opportunities for the profitable investment of money and energy which offer themselves in Central and South America, they would not require such exhibits to awaken their interest, nor would such opportunities long remain unknown or unpossessed.

The Object of the Exposition.

The ideal had in view by those who planned the Pan-American Exposition and toward the accomplishment of which nothing is being left undone or suggest is that in all that appertains to the industrial and intellectual development of the countries of the Western Hemisphere the Pan-American Exposition shall occupy the position of a great International "Information Clearing House." While interesting millions as a beautiful spectacle, it will afford an opportunity to the peoples of the three Americas to become better acquainted with each other, and it will prove a very prominent factor, too, in developing a proper and just appreciation in each country of the industrial wants and trade possibilities of their neighboring countries of the Western Hemisphere.

While their view of the duty and task imposed upon them in this regard has been broad the generosity and public spirit of the promoters and management of the Exposition in providing for the setting of the Exposition a magnificent, fairylike spectacle in landscape and building effects and in arranging for the sumptuous, intellectual entertainment of visitors within the grounds have been broader. It is safe, I believe, to now risk the assertion that as a result of all this the verdict of those who visit Buffalo next year will be that in certain phases, and in not a few, the Pan-American Exposition will be justly entitled to rank in history as the most beautiful and successful of American Expositions.

No one who has approached the subject of Industrial Pan-America seriously believes that the artificial trade conditions now existing between Canada, the different Central and South American republics and the United States—as they affect and restrict commerce and communication between the different countries—can long continue, nor can it be controverted that great changes for the better in these regards have taken place during the past few years. Indeed, a greater advance has been made during the past ten years in the countries of the Western Hemisphere in all that counts for the better than during the 50 years preceding. This statement, made broadly, can be verified in detail. It applies to everything that has tended toward stability of government, toward the betterment and improvement of the people of the different countries, toward the building up therein of permanent national wealth and in the direction of utilizing to a greater degree than heretofore the products and resources of these countries.

Governments and Export Products of South America.
It is true that exceptions to this statement can be easily pointed out; but, broadly speaking, it will bear investigation and will be found to be correct. For example, with few exceptions the seemingly unending boundary disputes—all of which, by the way, came down from the old Spanish regime as an inheritance and which have been for 70 years the source of untold expense and of constant irritation and oft threatened war between practically all of the republics of Central and South America—have been amicably concluded. The closing days of the century find that chief source of trouble in Latin America happily reduced to a comparatively small point. It is but just to these republics to say in this connection that due credit should be given them for the fact that in reaching this result they have consistently recognized the theory of arbitration to be the proper and true method by which such international disputes

may be solved. Today no boundary, difficulty of any kind affects the peace of the east coast of South America, and but two such questions are still to be adjusted upon the west coast. Stable government, well administered, has been reached in very many of the republics south of us. In some—notably in those toward the extreme south of the continent—the most striking and rapid advances imaginable have been made during the past ten years in their material development and in the prosperity of their people.

This has been especially true of the Argentine Republic and of Chile. Fifty years ago the latter supplied flour to the entire west coast of South, Central and even to that of North America. The development of California and Oregon, however, changed this, and today the latter not only supplies their own wants, but as well a large section of Central and part of Western South America with breadstuffs. Chile on her part has become the world's nitrate producer and notably so in copper, while her vineyards have increased with each year.

In the Argentine Republic the changes that have occurred are even more striking, because they relate to things with which we of the United States and Canada are more familiar. It is, for example, relatively speaking, but a few years since the United States was shipping flour to the Argentine Republic and to Uruguay. Today, as a result of the immigration that has poured into those republics, but principally into the latter country, and as a result of the application of North American farm machinery to the great alluvial basin of the River Plate, the Argentine Republic alone exports to Europe 35,000,000 bushels of wheat and half that amount of maize each year. Not content with having thus become the competitor of the United States and Canada in the Old World in the exportation of breadstuffs, the same republic has also become their competitor—and a strong and growing one, too—in the exportation of meat products. Few have any idea of the growth of this industry in the River Plate republics. Thirty years ago Great Britain imported less than 300,000 pieces of frozen mutton. Indeed that was the beginning of that industry. Today there are killed, frozen and exported to Europe each day from the province of Buenos Ayres alone, in the Argentine Republic, 13,000 carcasses of as good mutton as the world can produce, while innumerable square miles of alfalfa fields dot the republic and furnish rice, cheap fattening material for 30,000,000 or more of cattle possessed by the country.

The advantages the people of the United States and Canada might obtain by grasping the true meaning of the above facts would appear to me many and their value very great.

If they would, for instance, but realize the significance of the one fact that a well bred, fat steer can be and is being produced in the Argentine Republic and exported to England at a total expense at least \$15 less than it is possible to do the same thing in either the United States or Canada—while a great advantage lies with the producer of River Plate mutton—they would realize the strong appearance of probability to the often quoted statement made by some that the not distant future would bring River Plate mutton to our tables in the United States.

Great Cattle Zones in the South.

Many public men in South America believe this will occur, reasoning as they do that the conditions in the United States are such and their development in manufactures is so pronounced that it can be looked upon as altogether probable that within the next ten years meat will be profitably exported to the United States from the great cattle zones of South America. They also believe that the turn of the tide that has carried the United States into the position of a lender of money rather than a borrower will then carry the well known aggressiveness and zeal of American financiers and industrial operators into South America, where a highly profitable field would be found for the employment of capital in the development of many of the smaller industries now in existence there and in the consequent betterment and improvement of the people of the different countries, toward the building up therein of permanent national wealth and in the direction of utilizing to a greater degree than heretofore the products and resources of these countries.

Millions of acres of tillable land, in an excellent climate, with every facility for an except immediate transportation, await those who will seriously look for it in South and Central America, and it was the earnest wish and purpose of those who formulated and planned the Pan-American Exposition that in all the above fields they might, through the Exposition, do something tangible toward bringing to all a better knowledge than now exists concerning the countries of the Western Hemisphere and that there might result from the Exposition something of value in the direction of a wider dissemination of that practical knowledge of our surroundings and of our future industrial outlook so much desired by all of us and so essential to a proper realization on our own part of the problems of trade and of commerce that are in store for us and for our children to solve, that through it the people of the Western Hemisphere might more clearly appreciate than they now do the enormous resources of the Western Hemisphere and the possibilities it contains for the building up of an enormous industrial empire, containing as

it does, the most fertile agricultural lands of the world toward both extremes of the hemisphere, with minerals and forests adjacent in either direction, with great navigable waterways in both North and South America and with a central zone capable of producing to an unlimited degree all the tropical and subtropical products known to or used by man.

The Pan-American Exposition was not, therefore, either entirely or largely born of a selfish desire on the part of the people of the State of New York, and of Buffalo primarily, to draw attention to anything they possess or to acquire wholly local prestige and benefit from the undertaking. The location of the Exposition was fixed at Buffalo by reason of the fact that the courage of the people of that city and their public spirit and faith in their ability to finance and produce an International Exposition which should be confined to the Western Hemisphere was strong enough to convince Congress that the work would be well done, and hence the location was decided upon.

What Buffalo Has Done.

This step having been taken and the die thus cast, Buffalo has risen equal to the occasion and has subscribed millions of money, and as a city, there have been sunk, in one common purpose to succeed, all personal and sectional jealousies and ambitions.

A splendid location was selected for the Exposition, in which there is included a large part of the city's great and famously beautiful park, and from the time that was done up to the present moment the interest and energy manifested and the strong intent to succeed in every way shown by the people of the city in their great undertaking have been focused upon and centered in the work now nearing completion. The extent to which this interest has been shown can be gauged from the fact that on several recent Sundays 20,000 people have passed through the wagon gates to the grounds in order that they might see how the work of constructing the Exposition buildings was progressing.

Architectural Wonders.

In its architectural qualities and outlines the Exposition pays the republics of South and Central America the highest compliment possible, since in the character and design of its buildings there will be placed before the visitor the most perfect, the most beautiful and the most enchanting picture of Spanish architectural memories that has ever been presented in any country or place, while in its natural attractions and in the loveliness of its lake and forest and flower setting the Exposition as a picture will be a source of gladness and delight and a pride as well to every one who visits it. Those who have its direction and management are doing everything within their power to bring together about these central, salient points those finishing, connecting links of fountains, of brilliant lighting effects, of music, of gardens, of entertainments and of novelty which go so far toward making up the real life of a great Exposition.

As this is being written—six months previous to the opening of the Exposition—it is distinctly gratifying to the people of Buffalo and of the State of New York to be able to realize, as they do, that their efforts in the work of building up and arranging the groundwork of the Exposition have been warmly seconded on every hand, and that the discouragements they have met with and the difficulties they have had to overcome have but more closely accentuated and made apparent the merit of their undertaking and brought to them the unsought praise and hearty applause of their fellow citizens of the United States, while the prominent and praiseworthy activity being shown in Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic and in Cuba, in all that relates to the participation of those countries in the Exposition, is most encouraging and presages a brilliant outcome. To this there is to be added the widespread interest now manifested in the Exposition in Canada, in Jamaica, in Guadeloupe, in Porto Rico, in Hawaii and in the Philippines. With these factors to work from, there would seem to be a bright outlook ahead for a successful outcome and a realization to some degree of the sentiments underlying the Exposition. With but few exceptions the States are cordially and enthusiastically interested in the Exposition and will participate, and they are joining heartily in the effort to make it in its success consistent with the ideas held by those who formulated its plans and such as will amply and fully justify the faith and confidence of the people who first took up and encouraged by every means within their power the holding of a Pan-American Exposition—at a seemingly most appropriate place—within our midst, as it is, of the world's greatest attraction, and amid the truly marvellously wonderful applications of the unlimited power now being transmitted from that great leap of waters.

Bringing Together the Resources of the Americas.
I have given several reasons why it seemed that an opportune moment had been reached to hold a Pan-American Exposition and also why the people of the Western Hemisphere should be interested in and learn much of great advantage to them from such a bringing together of the resources of the Americas as it is contemplated and desired to do. Many other reasons could be given why a broader, more rational, better understood and more common sense Pan-American sentiment should exist between the people of the three Americas than is now apparent and as to why the suspicion concerning the attitude of the United States toward them that has lain not wholly or always dormant in the Latin American republics should be wiped out for all time. Among these would be the building of an isthmian canal, the possibility of a

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continental railway some day connecting the two ends of the hemisphere, the benefits and advantages in our relations with Latin America that are certain to follow the assimilation among us of the Spanish language since the Spanish war, which is now going on in every direction, and the striking changes our relations and business dealings and contact with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines will bring about. These are all factors and things of interest and value to all the people of the Western Hemisphere, and each and all will be aided and benefited to some degree in every way by the holding of the Pan-American Exposition.

If this international enterprise shall therefore do aught in any of the directions I have indicated and if it shall in addition or as a result to any degree add something to the "better acquaintance" stock of the people of the Western Hemisphere and thus tend to bring to them all a more accurate knowledge than they now possess of each other's needs and opportunities and a truer appreciation of their industrial interdependence upon each other, it will not have been created in vain.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of Angelina Olcott. First Publication, February 21, 1901.

Adjudication Notice.
Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Angelina Olcott, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1901, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
JOHN J. BURKE, Executor.
Waukegan, Feb. 16, 1901. 26166

Estate of Isaac Smith. First Publication February 21, 1901.

Adjudication Notice.
Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber administrator of the estate of Isaac Smith, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1901, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
H. SOCK, Administrator.
Waukegan, Feb. 15, 1901. 26165

Estate of Edwin Richards. First Publication February 21, 1901.

Adjudication Notice.
Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Edwin Richards, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of April next, 1901, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
CHAS. E. RICHARDS, Executor.
Waukegan, Feb. 12, 1901. 26164

Estate of Albert Hermann. First Publication February 21, 1901.

Adjudication Notice.
Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber administrator of the estate of Albert Hermann, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of May next, 1901, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.
CHAS. E. RICHARDS, Administrator.
Waukegan, Feb. 12, 1901. 26163

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Ladies' Skirts
\$4.50 for 86 Walking Skirts
3.25 for 4.50 and 85 Walking Skirts
1.25 for 82 Dress Skirts
3.75 for 85 Dress Skirts

Ladies' Wrappers
\$2.00 Flannelette Wrappers at \$1.45
1.75 Flannelette Wrappers at 1.35
1.25 Flannelette Wrappers at .90
1.00 Flannelette Wrappers at .80

Cloaks and Jackets
\$7.50 Up-to-date Jackets go at \$5.50
5.00 Up-to-date Jackets go at 3.50
Infants Short Cloaks at cost

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For Baby Cloaks and Dressing Sacks
Former price 40c, now 30c
55c French Flannels go at 45c
75c French Flannels go at 55c

Millinery
Any Walking Hat at 1/2 former price
Any Trimmed Hat at 1/3 former price
We offer a lot Wool Tam's O' Shanters that were 35c to 50c, to close at 15c

Boots and Shoes
Duck or Snag Proof Felt Overs were \$2.25, go at 1.75
\$2.50 grade Felt and Overs at \$1.95
2.00 grade Felt and Overs at 1.45
Children's Arctic. 6 to 9, go at .35
Men's regular \$2.50 Tan Shoes with heavy soles 2.00
Best German Sock Outfit. was \$2.75 now 2.00

Toys and Games
Any Toy or Game you may have seen here at Christmas time you may buy at one-half the price asked then

Groceries
Kennedy's Kenosha Crackers.....8c
A good Ginger Snap.....6c
2 packages Yeast Foam.....5c
Buckeye Arm and Hammer Soda.....5c
Bulk Starch, per lb.....3c
Bulk Coconut, per lb.....14c
Quaker Oats.....8c
Pint Bottle of Ammonia.....5c
Quart Bottle Best Bluing.....5c

F. D. BATTERSHALL, Grayslake

Grayslake Local.

Eddie Hook visited the last of the week in Chicago.

Mr. DuBois, of Libertyville, is employed in Thompson Bros' harness shop.

Mrs. Farin, of Sumner, Iowa, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

William Wedge is remodeling his farm house and will soon build an upright to it.

Mrs. Chas. Wait, of Chicago, has been spending a few days with Mrs. W. Thompson.

The Apple Social given Thursday night was a success and a neat sum added to the funds for the Sandy school library.

W. Marble was called to Paw Lake, Ill., on Monday by the death of his father, who was at the advanced age of 87 years.

The Church Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Emma Harvey, Wednesday afternoon, April 3. Visitors welcome.

Mr. Robinson intends building an addition to his brick building on Whitney St., which will be used as a hardware store.

The Silver Medal contest on Friday night was well attended, the little folks all did their parts well. The medal was awarded Ruth Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Forver and daughter and Miss Edith Harvey, of Waukegan, have been spending the past few days with relatives here.

Attend the entertainment at the M. W. A. hall on Monday night, given by the 20th Century Club, on the life of Carlton. Admission 15 cents.

On Thursday while L. C. Ritta was sawing wood with a wood machine, he got his right hand caught some way, cutting the first finger off and injuring the others quite badly.

On Monday, March 25, the people in this community were grieved to hear of the sudden death of Miss Edna Converse, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Converse of Fort Hill, who was at the time attending school at Evanston. The telegram announcing her illness had arrived here when another came telling of her death, which made it doubly hard for her loved ones, as none of her relatives were able to be at her bedside, though loving hands did all in their power to help her. Some time ago she attended school here, making her home at the time with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Captain Brown, whom she had learned to love and respect. Edna had won many friends, and her memory will remain in their minds as one of a kind and loving disposition. Funeral services will be held today, March 28, when she will be laid to rest in the Grant cemetery, at the age of 18 years. She leaves to mourn her early demise her parents, one sister and a brother, besides other relatives and a host of friends. The sorrowing ones have the sincere sympathy of the community.

Beautiful soul in glory gone.
Beautiful life with its crown now won;
God giveth thee rest.

Counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are liable to cause blood poisoning. Leave them alone. The original has the name DeWitt's upon the box and wrapper. It is a harmless and healing salve for skin diseases. Unequalled for piles. Wm. T. Hill

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On Monday, March 25, the people in this community were grieved to hear of the sudden death of Miss Edna Converse, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Converse of Fort Hill, who was at the time attending school at Evanston. The telegram announcing her illness had arrived here when another came telling of her death, which made it doubly hard for her loved ones, as none of her relatives were able to be at her bedside, though loving hands did all in their power to help her. Some time ago she attended school here, making her home at the time with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Captain Brown, whom she had learned to love and respect. Edna had won many friends, and her memory will remain in their minds as one of a kind and loving disposition. Funeral services will be held today, March 28, when she will be laid to rest in the Grant cemetery, at the age of 18 years. She leaves to mourn her early demise her parents, one sister and a brother, besides other relatives and a host of friends. The sorrowing ones have the sincere sympathy of the community.

Beautiful soul in glory gone.
Beautiful life with its crown now won;
God giveth thee rest.

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BRISTOL, WIS.

George Gates spent Saturday in Kenosha. Our schools are closed for a couple of weeks vacation.

Rev. J. E. Garrett spent Monday of this week in Kenosha.

Don Wicks spent Friday of last week in Chicago on business.

Mrs. Sam Knapp made Kenosha a visit on Monday of this week.

Mrs. Peck, of Kenosha, was the guest of Mrs. E. Coting the first part of the week.

The M. E. church has its new furnace in and services were held there last Sunday.

Mr. Tose, of Somers, has been ill at the home of J. A. Rowbottom, of our village, for about a week.

Miss Emma Lacey, of Chicago, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Gracie Ellis, on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hollister have moved onto their new farm which was recently owned by C. M. Bishop.

Misses Lottie and Bessie Rogers, of Kenosha, were guests of Miss Emma Gaines the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Harriet VanWie, of Nebraska, called on friends and relatives in our village during the past week.

The teachers' examination was held at the school house, north of the village, on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Messrs. J. E. Dixon, Elwin Stonebreaker and Will Bryant have been attending court as jurors at Kenosha during the past week.

Miss Annabel Clark and Miss Phoebe Freeman, students at the Northwestern University of Evanston, were guests of Miss Gracie Ellis Saturday and Sunday last.

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society will hold their quarterly tea at the home of Miss Emma Gaines on Friday afternoon of this week. A good attendance is desired as we meet to tie off a quilt.

Miss Gracie Ellis gave a party to a number of her friends last Saturday evening in honor of her guests, Misses Clark and Freeman, of Evanston. Each and all report a very pleasant evening.

Miss Gracie Ellis returned to her school work at Evanston on Monday of this week, after spending a few days vacation at home. She spent the greater part of her vacation with friends in Milwaukee.

J. Frank Hunt, a well known and highly respected citizen of our village, passed quietly away to his last rest at his home, last Thursday afternoon. The funeral was held in the M. E. church Sunday morning. The remains were interred in the Wesley cemetery. Notwithstanding the terrible condition of the roads there was a large attendance and the service was a very impressive one. The society of Modern Woodmen, of which Mr. Hunt was a member, attended in a body. Mr. Hunt had been a faithful member of our choir for a number of years, and he will be greatly missed in that body. The draped organ and vacant chair made a deep impression on the audience. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Mr. Hunt was 44 years of age. He was sick only a little over a month. He was recovering from the first attack of grip when he was taken with a relapse, terminating in pneumonia, of which he died. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his loss. They have the deep sympathy of the entire community in their great loss.

An Honest Medicine for LaGrippe.
George W. Waitt, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine. For Sale by W. H. Emmons, Antioch; Thomson's Pharmacy, Grayslake.

The Emotional Sex.
There was "a bit of a shindy" over in the English House of Commons the other day. The Speaker ordered the Irish member to leave the House and the Irish members, bound, refused to leave. The police were called in and a free fight ensued. It took five policemen to overpower Mr. Crean, who was finally carried out by the arms and legs. Mr. McHugh kept twenty policemen at bay for some minutes, and his clothes were nearly torn from him in the struggle. There were howls of execration and while Mr. Donelan was being removed the Nationalists rose and sang "God save Ireland."

On the same day that this happened dispatches from Vienna announced that "fists were a prominent feature in to-day's session of the Reichsrath." These occurrences have no bearing on the question of man's rights to participate in politics; but they do prove beyond doubt that women are "the emotional sex" and that "women are too emotional to engage in politics."

Lida Calvert Obenchain.

She.—I have never loved before.

He.—And why my precious? Surely there are others as worthy as I.

She.—That wasn't it. I had Indigestion so bad I could never endure their prattle, but I took a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and have never seen any sign of it since.

Get it at Wm. T. Hill's.

Pan-American Exposition.

Nothing since the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, has elicited the wide-spread interest that is manifest all over the world, in the Pan-American Exposition, which is to be held in Buffalo, from May 1st to November 1st, 1901.

The purpose of the Exposition is to illustrate the progress of the countries of the Western Hemisphere during the century of wonderful achievements, and to bring together into closer relationship the people composing the many States, Territories and Countries of the three Americas. Acting under proper authority, the President of the United States has invited all the Republics and Colonies of the American Hemisphere to join in commemorating the close of the Nineteenth Century and beginning of the Twentieth Century, by holding this International Exposition, on the Niagara Frontier.

For this important event, the Nickel Plate Road has issued an attractive, descriptive folder pamphlet, elaborately illustrating the Pan-American Exposition, the buildings and grounds.

The Nickel Plate Road is the short line between Chicago and Buffalo, affords competent train service from Chicago to Buffalo, New York City, Boston and all points east, with trains of modern equipment, on which no extra fares are charged; also dining-car service of the highest order. It affords meals in its dining-cars on the individual club plan, ranging in price from 85c. to \$1.00.

Call on any ticket agent for a Pan-American Folder of the Nickel Plate Road, or address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Parties desiring hotel or rooming accommodations at Buffalo or Niagara Falls, during any period of the Pan-American Exposition, are invited to apply by letter or otherwise to F. J. Moore, General Agent, 281 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 28w3

Strikes A Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes P. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began to use Electric Bitters, which did me more good than any other medicine I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wm. T. Hill.

The Game of Whist.

A neat booklet issued by the Wisconsin Central railroad, fully giving all the laws governing the game of Whist and Duplicate Whist, as well as other valuable information can be obtained by addressing Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. 3w11

A Horrible Out-break.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbell of Morgantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at Wm. T. Hill's.

AGENCY, I.A., OCT. 17, 1899

PERVIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.
GENTS:—I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin with marked success. I unhesitatingly recommend it to those suffering with Stomach Trouble or Constipation. It's certainly a blessing to humanity. You are at liberty to use my testimonial.
Very respectfully, F. M. Wilcoxson.
Sold by Wm. T. Hill.

Why War Is So Costly.

A significant fact quoted by a scientific journal explains why war is so costly. The cartridges for the "pom-pom" guns cost one dollar and a half each. As the guns can fire 800 a minute, this means an expenditure of \$450 a minute while the gun is in use.

Correspondence Wanted.

Write us if you want to learn what Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will do, or call on our store and get a trial bottle. Ten doses 10c. at Wm. T. Hill's.

Senseless Hurry in America.

W. T. Stead, the well-known journalist, is of the opinion that nobody goes to burn the candle at both ends as the American business man. "He even hurries in his sleep," says Mr. Stead.

The lingering cough following gripple calls for One Minute Cough Cure. For all throat and lung troubles this is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Prevents consumption. Wm. T. Hill

Electric Fountains for Parks.

Electric fountains have become very popular, especially as attractions for amusement parks. In England, especially, they have lately been installed in large numbers.

See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve when you ask for it. The genuine is a certain cure for piles, sores and skin diseases. Wm. T. Hill.

Most spiders are possessed of poison-fangs, but very few are dangerous to human beings.

Job Printing, from a visiting card to a full sheet paper, neatly and promptly done at THE NEWS OFFICE, Antioch, Ill.

ABOUT VACCINATION.

A Great Quest for Some Spot Other than the Arm.

There can be little doubt that the spot on the outside of the arm where the vaccination usually is performed has been chosen from motives of convenience rather than aesthetics, and with small reference to the feelings of the patients. So far as convenience is concerned, nothing could be better; and when the good time comes when to be unvaccinated will be considered a disgrace, no doubt every young woman will be proud to carry her soars open public view. In the meantime they don't like it, and many attempts have been made to find a better place. On the whole, the most popular substitute seems to be the leg. The objection to using the leg as a site for vaccination of children arises chiefly from the difficulty which is found by some mothers in keeping the part dry and clean; but with modern methods of protected vaccination this may not prove so important as it was when all vaccinations were left bare. Take it altogether, however, the most generally convenient place will probably be found on the left flank, over the lower ribs. If babies were reasonably dressed that would be a spot on which but little friction need ever fall, on which it would be easy to apply a protective dressing, and on which the necessary area of cicatrix would not become a deformity. Moreover, much of the trouble which sometimes follows vaccination arises from the area of vesication required, and its being crowded on the small extent of surface offered by the arm. But with a larger area to work upon the vesicles might be further apart, and it is not impossible that much secondary inflammation might be saved. All, however, depends upon how the baby is dressed. So long as the attempt is made to make an infant's clothes fit it there is no use vaccinating just where they are sure to rub, and the choice probably lies between the arm and leg—arms for boys and legs for girls.—Boston Journal.

DEER IN CONNECTICUT.

Their Number Probably Greater Now Than 150 Years Ago.

It seems to be a fact, proved by almost daily observation now, that the deer are returning to Connecticut, and in good numbers, too. Reports are heard almost daily of one or more of these graceful animals being seen in one or another part of the good old state, under circumstances which fix it that they are new arrivals. There are probably more deer in Connecticut today than at any previous time within the last 150 years, says the Hartford Times. They are seen on railroad tracks in fields and gardens and even feeding with the domestic cattle. Where they all come from and what is drawing them here seem not to be very clear. They are not only seen in most unexpected places, but appear to be singularly free from fear of human beings. They are seen, too, in nearly all parts of the state. A few days ago a young lady down the river below Middletown succeeded in photographing one of them by a snap shot. At almost any time within the last 100 years down to 1900 K a hunter wished to shoot a deer he made a long trip to find his game—going either to the Adirondacks or the far backwoods of Maine. Their appearance in such numbers might be accounted for by the disappearance of the wolves that formerly destroyed them; but the wolves have been gone in almost all parts of New England, for a long time, and their disappearance cannot now be relied upon to account for the deer. Whatever may turn out to be the cause of their sudden and rapid increase in numbers here in old Connecticut, it is a pleasant thing to see them returning to this neighborhood. What a pleasant addition to the neighborhood of our forest patches their graceful presence would make if their seeming trust in human kind is permitted to take root and stay.

Arithmetic 3,000 Years Ago.

Probably the oldest book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was in excellent condition, dates from about 1700 B. C.—that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses, or almost 3,500 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of the elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction How to Attain the Knowledge of All Dark Things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtraction and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained, nevertheless. Equations were also found in the papyrus.—Newcastle (England) Chronicle.

Dogs as Smugglers.

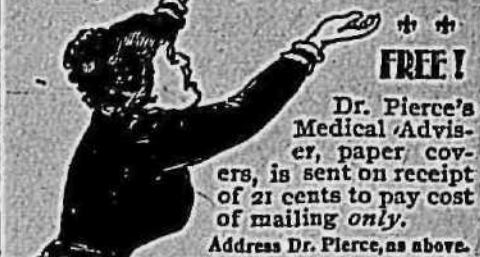
In a history of laces, recently published, the following curious story is told in regard to smuggling laces from Belgium to France early in the nineteenth century, when Belgian lace was extremely popular. Dogs were trained to serve the smugglers' purpose. "In France the animal was fed well, petted, caressed and made extremely happy. Then, after a time, he was taken across the frontier into Belgium, where he was starved and otherwise ill treated. After a short time of wretchedness the skin of a larger dog was fitted to his body, the intervening space filled with lace and sewn up, and the dog allowed to escape. He naturally made direct for the old home across the frontier into France, where he had been so kindly treated, and was soon relieved of his contraband."



From many diseases. Children who are well nourished successfully resist disease to which an ill-nourished child succumbs. Your child has enough food. Does the food make flesh? If not there is something wrong with the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. That wrong can be quickly righted by the use of

• DR. PIERCE'S •
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it completely cures indigestion and other diseases of the digestive and nutritive system in both young and old. You can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



FREE!
Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery, paper covers, is sent on receipt of 21 cents to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. Pierce, as above.

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130 Washington St., Waukegan, Ill.

BADLY DECAYED TEETH

Hetty, or The Old Grudge.

By J. H. CONNELLY.

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CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)
"Oh, but this is true!" shouted several voices. "Here, Jim, lie down again! Get around, boys!"

In a moment, one of the young men stretched himself out on his back, upon a log, holding his arms straight by his sides, and half a dozen others stationed themselves, three on each side, with merely the tips of six forefingers touching him. One of the bystanders exclaimed, "Hold on!" and the seven held their breath, until they seemed to swell and grow red, when—just as it was evident they could not continue the restraint a second longer—he ordered "Now!" And instantly the recumbent man seemed to float up in the air, not as a lifted weight, but rather as a cork, liberated deep down in the water, darts up to the surface. Manifestly, the six had employed no exertion, such as would have been necessary to toss the sturdy young fellow up in that fashion under ordinary conditions.

The minister was astonished, and felt that his confidence in the law of gravitation had been strangely betrayed. As for an explanation, he had none, and having none, he very naturally, from his point of view, was disposed to stigmatize the incomprehensible thing as "the work of the devil," a time-honored, clerical way of meeting all sorts of difficulties. A fortunate diversion, however, saved him from committing himself to even that orthodox refusal. The arrogant bound-pump, that had followed him upon the ground, overweeningly conscious of distinction as the minister's dog, had been achieving a steadily increasing unpopularity among the other dogs by his supercilious manners, until eventually, a cur of low degree, taking grievous offense at his ostentatious scorn, suddenly mounted him and took a sample piece from his neck. The pup's hasty comments on the outrage were uttered in a tone so piercing that all the other poodles dog seemed suddenly inspired by a frenzy to keep him up to concert pitch, and joined in a general melee, with him as the central point of their ferocious activity. A bucket of water hurled upon them put a speedy end to the fight, but the fear of having his tattered pup still further damaged was excuse enough for the minister to hasten away without spending any time in theorizing upon strange phenomena in natural philosophy. As he rode off he called back:

"If I get time, I will send a communication about it to the Washington Intelligence."

Sim Mulvill wheeled quickly to Goldie, who was his constant companion, and slapping him on the shoulder, exclaimed in a tone of triumph:

"I've got it, b' gosh!"

"Got what?"

"What I was trying to think of. The name of that paper brought it back to me. It was in the Intelligence I saw it, a good two months ago."

"Well, what was it, anyway?"

"Never you mind just now. I've got to go over to Washington and see the papers that far back, before I say for certain. But you'll see the prize of that conceited John Cameron taken down a good many pegs before long, and with them spoons, too."

"What! You don't mean it?"

"Yes, I do. But you keep your jaw shut about it. I'll do nothing until I get good and ready, for when I strike it will be for keeps. If I don't take him, I'll quit being constable."

"Why, Sim! You don't mean to say them spoons are—"

"Yes, I do. Stolen, b' gosh!"

"Lord! I hope you'll prove it on him—whether it's so or not. I'll help you all I can."

"Well, you may be able to swear to something when the time comes. One way or another, I've got to land him in jail or kill him."

CHAPTER XI.

During the night succeeding Roger McFarlane's fall, there was a heavy fall of snow. That which first came down was moist and clinging, but as the hours of darkness went by, the still air grew colder and colder, and the nervous crystals, dry, light and fleecy, piled high upon even the smallest twigs in the forest and bridged over the spaces between them, so that the boughs bent with the weight of a simulated foliage of immaculate whiteness.

"A new heaven and a new earth," cried and murmured from the fashioning of their Creator, hushed in the awe of first consciousness of being, shone the cloudless sky and no less spotless world beneath, upon which beamed the golden rays of the morning sun. But all the refulgent white glory that hooded the universe was cold and still as death itself.

Slowly and with an air of protest, animated Nature awoke to recognition of the temporary domination of the inanimate. The peewee, nesting under the eaves of the barn, were first to see what had happened, and discontentedly twittering to each other, agreed it was quite hopeless to look for a breakfast under all that snow, and they had best stay in their warm shelter until the prospect improved. A gallant game cock, champion of the barnyard, forebore his customary maternal challenge to the universe, and floundering awkwardly through the deep snow to the refuge of the kitchen chimney of the house, for the morning was Sunday, when late rising is permissible even on a farm. A couple of dogs, sniffing the odor of breakfast in the air, crawled out from under the porch and stretched themselves in time to meet John Cameron and give him their honest canine greeting as he emerged from the kitchen door with an ax in his hand.

The deepest snow yet this winter,

mother," he announced, in a cheery voice, looking back into the house before closing the door behind him.

The fences were half buried; the round, compactly grown apple trees in the orchard looked like enormous snow balls; the well-sweep, swollen to colossal proportions by the accumulation of snow upon it, suggested a fanciful resemblance to the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

John's first duty was the breaking of the ice in the watering trough for the cattle. In quick response to the sound of his chopping the chorus of farm life broke forth—horses neighing in their stalls, bells tinkling among the sheep in their shelter under the barn floor and the cows in their stable, pigs squealing shrill demands for immediate feed, chickens squawking in foolish alarm at finding themselves engulfed in the snow.

Three hours later, John, mounted on his big black horse, and dressed in his best, rode down the lane on his way to church. All the church-going in the valley that day had to be upon horseback, the unbroken snow in the roads being much too deep to admit of speedy or comfortable sleighing. But that was no hardship in a community of equestrians, and would make little difference in the attendance at the meeting house, to which everybody, practically, made a habit of going pretty regularly, whether Presbyterians or not. In the valley one was either a Presbyterian, in sympathy at least, or nothing, as no other sects had yet gained a foothold there, and it was not fashionable to have oneself looked upon as "nothing" from a religious point of view.

The black horse found himself much surprised and annoyed by the constraint his rider put upon his pace. He was not accustomed to being required or even permitted to go at a walk with John on his back, yet here they were a good two miles from church and a tight rein still kept on him. Horses think and know more, however, than people are prone to give them credit for, and it is not impossible that he may have fully understood the situation when he discovered that he had been made to arrive at a certain cross road just as a very charming bay mare—carrying a young woman, whose attractions were doubtless more apparent to his master than to himself—emerged from that cross road.

"Good morning, Miss Mulvill!" said John, speaking with deferential diffidence, for the young man must be much more hardened in the ways of gallantry than he was, who can, without some bashfulness, attempt to love making in the open air, in broad daylight, on the highway.

"Good morning, Mr. Cameron," she responded demurely.

"Going to meeting, I suppose?"

"Family has to be represented, and none of the others will venture out."

"Why? I'm sure it's a lovely day for anybody to be abroad, who is not sick folks."

"Well, mother thinks she may have rheumatism, from the change of weather; the snow hurts Miss Elder's eyes; and, as for Danny, he just wouldn't come."

"If Danny prefers one place more than another, it is most probably because of some better prospect for devilry that his genius for mischief has discovered."

"You mustn't be too hard on Danny," laughed Hetty. "You don't know how good a boy he was last Sunday night."

"He a good boy! How so?"

"She told him the story of Rufus' disfigurement, narrating it so graphically that it seemed to John he could see his rival sprawling on the floor."

"Danny is a good boy," he affirmed emphatically, "and nobody shall ever again hear me say otherwise. I mean to buy a gun for him the next time I go to town."

"You have made an ally of him already. I never knew him to take up so for anybody else as he does for you. I'm afraid such a magnificent present as a gun would spoil him altogether."

"Nothing is too good for a boy who has his genius for running off trespassers."

"Trespassers?"

"Yes. Anybody else than me, who comes to see you, is a trespasser."

"She looked up at him with an arch smile, blushed and dropped her eyes, without reply in words, but words were not necessary for him to understand her."

"Don't you think it natural for a man to feel that way about the girl he loves?"

"What do I know about how a man feels when he is in love?"

"Well, you'll learn before long from my telling you."

"Oh! Then you are in love?"

"You know I am—and with you, Hetty."

"Why, how should I know that? You never mentioned it to me before."

"Do you mean to say that you have not known it ever since the day we met up on the 'Backbone'?"

"Well, perhaps I might have suspected something, if I had known as much as most girls do about such things."

"It hasn't been so very long since I found it out myself. And that seems a mighty queer thing, too, that I should have seen you grow up right under my nose, all these years, and never have taken any notice that you were the loveliest and most lovable girl in the world and the only one I could ever care for, until I found it out by shooting you. I tell you it was a mighty big surprise when it came to me solid, Hetty. And it has made the whole world different to me. I never knew before how happy a person could feel. Why, I'm seeing all there is in the world worth caring for, to me, when I look into your eyes, darling."

The girl's eyes sparkled with happiness, but her cheeks were red as flame, and she glanced anxiously up and down the road.

"I didn't see you at spelling school Thursday night," she said hastily, as if interposing a new topic to block John's too rapid public progress.

"No. I had to go over to Nobles town."

about a span of horses and didn't get back in time."

"You didn't object to going away and leaving Rufus Goldie to me?"

"No. When you told me to do so, I saw I was perfectly safe."

"You talk as if you were sure of me already."

"Of course I am. How could I be otherwise? I love you, and you know it. And you love me, and I know it."

"Laws! John Cameron, you don't know any such thing."

"Every kiss you gave me last Sunday night was an affidavit to it. I've got too good an opinion of you, Hetty, to think your kisses could go where your heart didn't. Yes, it's just solid love between us, and why should we waste time pretending anything else, making believe what we know in our hearts isn't true and what we wouldn't, either of us, have the other think so for all the world?"

"John, ain't you a little afraid, sometimes, that you are a very sudden young man?"

"Maybe I am, but life is short. I'd rather be sudden about getting what I want than sorry for losing it through slowness. Which do you yourself think is best, Hetty?"

"Well—it isn't good to be too slow, John."

"Spoken like a sensible girl, my darling. And now, when shall we get married?"

"Oh! It's too soon to talk about that."

"Not a bit. We mean to get married, don't we?"

"I—I don't know. Oh, John, what do you want to talk that way for on the road to meeting, and in broad daylight? You ought to be ashamed."

"I'd be ashamed of myself if I didn't take any opportunity that offered."

"How much practice you must have had talking to girls, to be so bold about it."

"Practice? No. I'll take my oath that I never before, in all my life, said to any girl or woman, except my mother, the words 'I love you.' And when I say them to you, Hetty, they are as true and as straight from my heart as they ever did when I spoke them to her, and simply don't see why a man should be ashamed, or beat about the bush, in baring his heart to the girl he loves well enough to make his wife; and that brings me back to the question I asked you before—we mean to get married, don't we?"

"John, you're riding up closer and closer alongside of me, until you are scrouging my mare off the road, and I just know, if I'd say 'Yes,' you'd grab me and kiss me, and I'm not going to let myself be talked about. If you want my answer, you can come over to-night and get it."

"Why, you darling, that's good enough answer for the present! Oh, how I do love you, Hetty! Come back into the road; you needn't be afraid of my cutting up right over here before folks. I won't say but what I want to. The man wouldn't be a human who could love a girl as I love you, and see her bright eyes and pointing lips so close to him, without wanting to. There! Hold on! Don't start off that way! I won't do anything. Thunder. We're almost there, and at that gait we wouldn't have five minutes more to talk."

"Come along. We can do our talking to-night, without setting other folks talking to-day. There's a whole lot of people coming down the ridge road, and on the rise of the hill behind us are two men, and I do believe one of them is Rufus Goldie."

Hetty's keen sight had correctly identified the distant horseman as Rufus Goldie, and if she had taken a second look, she would have known equally well his companion, who was none other than Simeon Mulvill. Rufus lived at the constable's house most of the time, instead of staying where he properly belonged, among his nearer relatives, over in Fayette County, near Uniontown. The two men not only harmonized well in character, but had business relations which brought them into close association. Mulvill, who was a widower, owned a good farm and a sawmill—the latter an inheritance from his wife, whom he had married by a former husband, Rufus, on the mill, on shares, and also did some work on the farm when the head of water was too slack for sawing, or lumber not in demand. Hence, he and Simeon, thrown much together in their hours of labor, had got into the habit of each other's society, generally went abroad in company and were as nearly friends as it was possible for such natures to feel friendship. There was secretly between them at the time, however, a good deal of jealousy, for each knew that the other was a rival suitor for Hetty Mulvill's hand. That feeling would probably have separated them, had they not been linked by the bond of common hate for John Cameron, whom they instinctively recognized as the one destined to carry away the prize from both of them.

Following and spying on this ride to church, they eyed each other with teeth at seeing, how close the black horse and the bay mare moved along together and how slowly they went.

"I'd like to put a bullet through him," growled Rufus Goldie.

"So would I; but I wouldn't like to be hanged for it," snarled the constable.

"You're always afraid of the law."

"The law's something to be afraid of."

"No; not the law, but getting caught."

"The law has a tarantula long reach."

"It don't go as far as a gun, though—between man and man."

"I'll go far enough in John Cameron's case to suit me."

"Do you feel like speaking any plainer to-day than you did yesterday about that?"

"I don't mind telling you, but you must keep it mighty close, for if he got word of it before I am ready to jump on him, he might not be there when I landed."

"I'm not likely to do anything that would be much good to him."

"Well, I just saw in the paper, about two months back, that there was a robbery of silver spoons from a house over by Cannonsburg somewhere. I read all such things because it's my official duty, but my memory isn't good and I can't recollect names well. That's nothing, though. I can go over to Washington to-morrow or next day and see the paper. And I'm just as sure as that I'll nail the spoons we saw yesterday on the stolen ones. I feel it in my bones so I could swear to it."

"But how are you going to prove he stole them?"

"I don't have to. If I find them in his possession, I'll be for him to prove he didn't steal them. Even if he gets off

he will have been put in jail anyway, and that's enough. Hetty Mulvill isn't likely to marry any jail bird."

Rufus winced, though he said nothing. For reasons best known to himself, references to jail birds grated on all there was of sensitiveness in his being.

"Yes," pursued the constable, "if I find it's all right when I see the paper, as I'm sure I shall—I've got them initials marked down, 'R. W. B.' or 'R. B. W.' and one or the other is bound to be right—I'll get the warrant for him at once. But I won't serve it until Thursday, 'Training Day,' when half the county will see him taken as a thief."

Rufus started with the impulse of a sudden thought, looked fixedly in his companion's eyes for a moment, and said in a low tone of suggestion rather than of inquiry:

"And if he resists arrest?"

The constable clenched his jaws with a snap:

"Then something bad may happen to him—in a perfectly legal way."

The two scoundrels grinned at each other in sympathy, shook hands and rode on at a leisurely pace after the couple, who had by this time disappeared under the grove surrounding the house of prayer.

(To be continued.)

Cheaper than the Grave.

The advance of cremation in England, shown by the establishment of a municipal furnace in the north and the projection of a new crematorium not far outside the four-mile radius in London, recalls the interesting history of Japan in the matter. Cremation followed Buddhism into Japan about 1,300 years ago, but it only partially superseded the Shinto custom of disposing of the dead by interment. In 1873 cremation was totally prohibited by the Japanese government, whose members seem to have had some confused notion as to the practice being un-European and therefore barbarous.

Having discovered that, far from being un-European, cremation was the goal of European reformers in such matters, they rescinded their prohibition before two years had elapsed. Cremation in Japan is carried out in a somewhat rough and ready manner. The cheapest process only costs about \$1.12. This is scarcely adapted to western requirements and is sufficiently described by the title which the foreign residents of a certain settlement in Japan gave to the native cremation ground among the hills—"Roast Meat valley."

Photographing the Clouds.

Photographing the clouds has recently become a recognized branch of practical meteorology. It also affords beautiful pictures for the collections of amateur photographers. The French astronomer, M. Antoniadi of the Juvist observatory, who has had much experience in cloud photography, says that all kinds of cameras, large and small, mounted and unmounted, can be employed for this purpose, but considerable practice is required to determine the proper time of exposure. In order to quench the blue of the sky and bring out the contrast between the clouds and their background yellow screens, preferably composed of thin cells containing a chemical solution, are employed. Exposures vary from a small fraction up to one-third of a second.

Protective Coloring and Form.

The sea is full of wonders of protective coloring and form, and there is one real chameleon in it—namely, the chameleon shrimp. This, like its land counterpart, changes color from minute to minute—now green out in the sunlight, now yellow on the sand, and again dark brown under the shadows of some projecting rock. There is another quaint little fish which haunts the weeds tracts of the Gulf Stream, and there builds its nest and lays its eggs like a bird rather than a fish. This animal—the antennarius—is not very easy to see owing to its similarity in color to the weed it lives in, and like the chameleon, constantly changes its color.

In the Wilds.

The preacher had a good deal of natural ability but very little education, and his congregation consisted mainly of wood splitters, fruit growers and small farmers. In illustrating his subject he said:

"My friends, you've been out on a dark night when you could hardly see your hand before you, and you've said how pitchy dark it is; well, pitchy darkness is dark, and my friends, you know what a gross is; if not, I'll tell you. A gross is twelve dozen; now you will understand the darkness that covered this people, for it was one hundred and forty-four times pitchy dark, and that was dark."

An Artist King.

When wearied with State affairs, the King of Portugal has merely to take up his brush and palette and all trouble is forgotten. Since his accession to the throne, some eleven years ago, he has accomplished a great deal in the artistic line, and the honors which have come to him have proved that he is no mere dilettante in art, and that he could have made his mark as a painter.

Not a Lion Tamer.

Cecil Rhodes keeps two lions in his grounds in South Africa. He once tried his own powers as a lion-tamer for weeks, but without success. "I could have controlled a man in a much shorter time, and got him to do what I please," said the great politician. "Lions are nobler creatures than men, that's evident."

A girl cannot be said to really enjoy anything unless she laughs so hard that she swallows her gum.

It takes two to make a quarrel—but when one is willing it's easy enough to find another.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

THE after-effects of the grip are often disastrous. It is commonly known to the medical fraternity that the numerous ailments and complications which follow the grip are apt to be more serious than the acute stage of the disease.

Some people have the grip very lightly. They may be confined to the house only a day or two, and yet a long train of disagreeable, disabling symptoms follow. All sorts of tonics and stimulating remedies have been devised to meet this condition. None of them can compare in results with Peruna.

Everyone who has had the grip ought to take a short course of Peruna. Read what the following people have to say about it:

Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen—
I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and I feel very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all fellow-sufferers.
Howard.
Congressman Howard. Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Grip Produces Catarrh.
Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of the hand instruments for the Henry Distin Mfg. Co., at Williamsport, Pa., writes:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1899.
Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months and which left me with catarrh, when several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March, and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed your directions, which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends.

D. D. Wallace, a character member of the International Barber Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:
"Following a severe attack of la grippe I came to bed, and I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do."

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar's dose to me."—D. D. Wallace.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

She Had to Chew.
Amusing, yet not wholly amusing, since it illustrates the firm hold of habit—is the Chicago Tribune's anecdote of a woman who called upon an eminent local "alienist" and insisted on seeing him at once.

"I had my hat in my hand," said the doctor, "and she had been told that I was in a hurry. She came across the room in a most ludicrous fashion, however, taking three times as much time as the ordinary person would have done. She was chewing an unusual wad of gum, a whole package, I should say."

"She sat down slowly, and I asked her a question. She looked straight at me and went on chewing. I spoke again and again, but she sat looking at me and chewing in as much silence as was possible under the circumstances. Finally I said to her:

"Madam, will you kindly stop chewing long enough to answer my question?"

"Then she burst out sobbing!"

"That's just what I'm here for—I can't stop—I've got to chew—and I've been chewing just this way for more than two years!"

Mail Bags for Petticoats.
The empty mailbags not having been returned from the Congo for some time, it was found on inquiry that the sacks were regularly being stolen by the natives for presentation to their wives, who used them as petticoats.

If Coffee Poisons You.
ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and sallow complexioned, keeps you awake nights and acts against your system generally, try Grain-O, the new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has none of the bad effects of coffee, yet it is just as pleasant to the taste, and when properly prepared can't be told from the finest coffee. Costs about 1/4 as much. It is a healthful table drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15 and 25c.

His Field of Usefulness.
"What field of usefulness did your son select after his graduation from college?" asked Dinsmore of his old friend Collingwood.

"The foot-ball field."

What Do the Children Drink?
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it 15c and 25c.

Substitution.
"Is the boss in?" asked the stranger, entering the drug store.

"No," replied the absent-minded clerk, "but we have something just as good"—Yonkers Stateman.

Washington, April 24, 1900.
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentle men—
About two months ago I took a very ill with la grippe and was unable to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual health very soon. I have nothing but the highest praise for Peruna and recommend it to those similarly afflicted wherever I can.—Frances M. Anderson.

Grip Poisoned Her Blood.
Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. I also suffered with dyspepsia, and had either to starve or suffer from what I was eating. A neighbor who was using Peruna praised it so highly that she induced me to try it, and I soon found this was what I really needed."

"I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over two years."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Miss Alice Dressler, of 1813 N. Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peruna:
"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the after-effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get as strong as I was before."

"In the fall I caught cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and suffered a relapse. Catarrh of the throat and head followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

GRIP LEFT HER BROKEN DOWN.

If thou art a master he sometimes blind if a servant, sometimes deaf—Fuller.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Look before you try to step into the elevator.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE
BEST
COUGH
CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in all other cases. Use all once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK, TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUE FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH

Druggists, 50 Cts.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
N. Y. 1208-16 Warren St. N. Y.

PATENTS
N. Y. 1208-16 Warren St. N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS
Successfully Prosecutes Claims
1775

A black and white illustration of a woman in a nightgown lying in bed, looking up at a woman in a dark dress and apron who is holding a small cup. A bedside table with a vase of flowers and a bottle is between them.

What a terrifying thought! these poor souls are lying there on those hospital beds awaiting a fearful operation. Do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an examination and possible operation. Build up the female system, cure the derangements which have signified themselves by danger signals, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from the hospital. Read the letter here published with the full consent of the writer, and see how she escaped the knife by a faithful reliance on Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the consistent treatment of her medicines.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have received much benefit from using your Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. After my child was born, blood poison set in, which left me with granulated inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I had suffered from suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason with each coming month. After using one bottle of the Compound, I became entirely rid of the trouble in my head. I continued to use your remedies until cured.

"The last nine months have been passed in perfectly good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**.

"My gratitude is great indeed to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—**Mrs. F. M. KNAPP, 1523 Kinnickinnick Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.**

GREEN RAPE **costs 25 cents! per TON!**

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will he worth \$100 to you to read what Rapier's catalog says about it.

Billions Dollar Grass

Will positively make you rich! 12 tons of hay and local pasture per acre, or also Dress, French, English, 100 lbs. more, 25c. each per sq. yd., etc.

For this \$100 and 10c.

we will give you 100 lbs. of Rapier's Nettle, fully worth \$100 to get a start.

Per 1 lb. 1, splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant dress and pasture seeds and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

We are as often duped by diffidence as by confidence.—Chesterfield.

"Me too," replied he. "Sometimes I get there early and sometimes late."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

<p>JOIN THE ARMY</p> <p>We have cared for Morphine and Tobacco habits. Write for booklet WILLOW BARK INSTITUTE, Danvers, Illinois.</p>	<p>\$200 MONTHLY. No capital. We want mail and female Particulars in every county. Write for booklet stamp, Orleans Supply Co., Box 821 Sta. B, New Orleans, La.</p>
<p>Buy a Virginia Farm</p> <p>Good hands, fine climate, schools unexcelled. Seat of University of Virginia. Write for booklet "The Virginia Farm."</p>	<p>S. N. U. No. 13-1901</p> <p>IN writing to Advertiser, please do not fail to mention the name of the Advertiser, please do not fail to mention the name of the Advertiser, please do not fail to mention</p>

The natives of India believe that elephants have a religion and "form of worship."

We are as often duped by diffidence as by confidence.—Chesterfield.

BOV
Caused by over-work
than the howels. | oad

It is a starter for the cardiac afterwards. No matter what ail you will never get well and be right. Take our advice; start your guarantee to cure or money refunded.

rk! Over-eating! Over-drinking!
after load is imposed until the

ments and long years of suffering that come to you, start taking CASOCARETS today, for well all the time until you put your bowels on CASOCARETS today, under an absolute seal.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

*The largest Independent Factory
in America.*

BOWELS DON'T MOVE!

afterwards. No matter what trouble afflicts and long years of suffering that come upon you, if you will only take this medicine, you will be cured in a few days. It will never get old, and it will all the time until you put your hands upon it. You can send it with a **GUARANTEE** today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

Don't Move!

No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the intestines. They become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then

HEALTH WILL QUICKLY FOLLOW AND YOU WILL BLESS THE DAY WHEN FIRST STARTED THE USE OF OASOALIN'S. Back free by mail! Add JUREND KERRY CO., New York or Chicago.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago 6:30 A.M.—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 10:45 A.M.
1:30 P.M.—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:20 P.M.
4:00 P.M.—No. 15, Daily
GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch 7:30 A.M.—No. 14, Daily
11:30 A.M.—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 1:30 P.M.
4:20 P.M.—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:25 P.M.
9:30 P.M.—No. 7, Daily
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A.
meets at 7:30 the first and third
Monday evening of every month.
in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois.
Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.
G. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds
regular communications the first and third
Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting
Brethren always welcome.
H. C. HIGGINS, Sec. JOHN WELSH, W. M.

ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected,
Contributed and Stolen.

Photos 50c. a doz. at Beswick's
Village caucus Saturday evening.

Annual town election Tuesday next
Big life size Crayons \$1.00 and up,
at Beswick's.

Frank R. Grout, of Chicago, was an
Antioch visitor Saturday.

John W. Widger, of Russell, was a
caller at our office, Saturday.

Mrs. Mohr, of Evanston, was a guest
of Doctor Anderson, last week.

G. Key and family have moved to
the Williams house on the north side.

Mrs. Peet Overton who has been on
the sick list but under the care of Dr.
Anderson, is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Haybarker,
of Luther, Mich., are visiting their
daughter, Mrs. Archie Vickers.

Alex Lewis who has been confined
to the house for a few days is now able
to resume his duties in the store.

Warren Williams, who has been
seriously ill for the past week, is now
improving under the care of Mrs.
Anderson M. D.

For Rent: Four rooms suitable for
light house-keeping in a farm house
outside of town. Enquire of Sol La
Plant, Antioch, Ill. 30tf

Mrs. Frank Williams and son George
and wife, have moved their house hold
goods to the Mrs. Joseph Williams
house on Orchard Avenue.

Carl Venn, of Chicago, was out to
the cottage at Lake Marie, Saturday
and Sunday. He expects to be out in
a couple of weeks for the summer.

Chas. Barber will build on an ad-
dition to his building and will also
make extensive interior improvements.
He expects to start the work next week.

Mrs. David Lightner, who has been
seriously ill for the past three weeks
with a tumor in one of her eyes, is im-
proving under the care of Mrs. Ander-
son M. D.

Mrs. Frank Williams arrived here
from Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday eve-
ning. She will make it her future
home here, and her many Antioch
friends will be glad to have her live
here again.

For Sale: Light Brahma eggs only
50 cents per setting. This pen is head-
ed by a "Gold Coin Strain" Score 92½
as a cocker. Also will sell two White
Holland Turkey Gobblers. VanPatten
Bros., Antioch, Ill. 30w2

Messrs. D. A. Williams, Geo. Webb,
L. B. Grice, John Welch, R. C. Hig-
gins, and J. J. Burke made a trip to
Burlington, Wis., Friday, with Jas. C.
Pond and other officials of the Wis-
consin Central Line in their official car.

The News is late and lacking in in-
terest this week owing to the fact that
we have been "digging" out the dirt
and trying to keep out of the way of
the painters and decorators and will
tell you all about it next week.

For Rent: Two cottages, furnished;
good boating and fishing; good shade.
Fine summer resort, north shore Bluff
Park, Bluff Lake, Antioch, Ill. Good
bus service from depot. Apply to
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Ave., Chi-
cago, Ill.

Photo Buttons, 3 for 50c at Beswick's.

For Sale: Young cattle, Milch cows
and Sheep. Eldora Horton, Antioch.

Mrs. Fred Thorne has been under
the doctor's care for the past few days.

For Rent: A good house and barn
in a desirable location in this village.
Apply at this office. 29tf

For sale: good reliable seed oats
free from foul seed. Inquire of Van-
Patten Bros. Antioch, Ill. 28w3

Mrs. Will Bryant and little sons,
returned Saturday from a weeks visit
with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weigle at
Monroe, Wis.

If you want a No. 6 Carter Wire
Fence Machine, up-to-date, complete,
(new) for \$10.50 apply to A. T. White,
Loon Lake, Ill. 30w5

For Sale: A highly improved farm
of 125 acres, near Salem, Wis., No
trades. For particulars address The
News, Antioch, Ill. 45tf

For Rent: A house and large garden
with good barn. Near school house.
Cheap rent. Enquire of J. W. Van-
Duzer, Antioch, Ill. 29w2

Wanted: a good girl for general
housework in this village. Wages \$4
per week to a competent girl. No
children. Enquire at this office.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M.
E. Church will meet at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Westlake, next
Wednesday, April 3.
ANNA I. KARR, Sec'y.

Found: On the road between Bean
Hill and Antioch, Tuesday, March 12,
a gentleman's watch. Owner can have
it by proving property and paying for
this notice, by calling on E. S. Cannon.

For Sale or Rent: The George E
Smith place at Millburn, consisting
of twenty acres of land, good house,
barn and improvements. For partic-
ulars call on or address D. J. Minto,
Loon Lake, Ill. 30w2

Miss Addie Schafer has arrived here
after a visit with relatives at Burling-
ton and other places, and will open
her millinery parlors April 1st, with
the largest and best stock of millinery
ever seen in Antioch. All the latest
creations is Spring millinery will be in
stock and priced within the reach of
all. If you contemplate getting a new
Easter hat or bonnet, come in and
look over my stock; anxious to sell,
but pleased to see you any how.
Yours to please, Addie Schafer.

It is not so much what the papers
say, as what neighbor says to neighbor
or friend to friend, that has brought
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-
arrhoea Remedy into such general use.
It is as natural for people to express
their gratitude after using this reme-
dy as it is for water to run down hill.
It is the one remedy that can be de-
pended upon, whether a baby be sick
with cholera infantum or a man with
cholera morbus. It's pleasant, safe
and reliable. Have you a bottle of it
in your home? For Sale by W. H.
Emmons, Antioch; Thomson's Phar-
macy, Grayslake.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell will give an
Easter ball and cotillon in the Antioch
opera house, Monday evening, April
8th, 1901. The cotillon will last from
9 to 10:30 o'clock, followed by a grand
ball. The cotillon will be something
for both old and young to enjoy.
Mrs. Campbell will introduce some
new and original figures as well as
some comical and ridiculous ones.
The favors to be used are very pretty
and effective. Mrs. Campbell has
spared no pains or expense in giving
this cotillon, and the Antioch people
will have a chance to see one of the
prettiest sights seen in a ball room.
The dance tickets, including cotillon
are \$1.00 a couple. All ladies not
having a gentleman escort will be
charged 25 cents a person. Those
wishing to take part in cotillon should
be at the hall at 8:45 sharp. Super
tickets 25 cents a person. Prof. Kueh-
ner, of Chicago, will furnish music
as usual.

School Notes.

Florence Anderson has been absent from
school for the past two weeks on account
of sickness.

The second grade in the Primary room
are using new readers.

Frank Hook has been absent from school
two or three days on account of sickness.

The Seniors will begin the study of phy-
sics this week.

John Turner is absent from school on ac-
count of sickness.

Elmer Gullidge visited High School Fri-
day afternoon.

Fred Brown visited High School Wed-
nesday.

When you are bilious, use those famous
little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early
Risers to cleanse the liver and bowels.
They never gripe. Wm. T. Hill.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

A Few of the Many Great Bargains to be Found —IN THE— GREAT 30 DAY SALE, NOW ON.

Overcoats	worth \$10.00	now selling at	\$6.00
Overcoats—Usters—	8 00		4 00
Fine Suits	14 00		9 00
Fine Suits	12 00		8 00
Fine Suits	10 00		6 00
Fine Suits	8 00		5 00
Ladies & Gents Fine Shoes	3 00	\$1 50 to	2 00
	2 50		1 50
	2 00		1 25
Misses	1 25		75c

Can You Afford to Miss Such a Chance to buy the Very Best Goods when offered at such Prices?

Remember that every manufacturer of Clothing and Shoes are advancing their prices owing to the
increase in cost of raw material and higher labor.

A few McKibben Fur Coats at reduced prices to close out
In Sweaters our assortment and prices cannot be beaten
Gloves, Mittens and winter Caps
German Socks, Felts and Rubbers

Here is Headquarters

Ladies all wool Suits, Ladies Fascinators
and Misses Tam O'Shanter

NOW IS THE TIME FOR GREAT BARGAINS

OUR FIGURES ON BUILDING JOBS BEAT ALL OTHER TOWNS

Village Caucus.

A People's Caucus will be held at the
Town Hall, on Saturday evening, March
30, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose
of nominating One President of the Village
Board, Three Trustees of the Village Board,
One Village Treasurer, One Village Clerk,
One Police Magistrate and the transaction
of such other business as may properly
come before the meeting.

E. C. Sablin,
L. M. Haynes,
G. R. Olcott, Com.

Annual Meeting.

Of the Antioch Poultry Association will be
held at the Simons House, on Saturday,
March 30, 1901, at two o'clock p. m. The
matter of uniting this and Grayslake As-
sociation will come before the meeting as
will other matters of importance and interest
to all those interested in the raising of
poultry. Grayslake people are especially
requested to be present, or at least to send
a representative. E. C. SABLIN, Sec'y.

Fire Protection.

Are you for or against fire protection?
You are invited to come to the Village Hall
Friday evening, March 29, at 7:30 p. m.
Come and let us see if something can't be
done to protect Antioch from going up in
flames. Something has to be done, and
the quicker the people make a move in
that direction the better. Let us
go to work now.

Notice.

Whereas, my wife, My Simons, has left
my bed and board without just cause or
provocation, notice is hereby given to all
persons that I will not be responsible for
any debts contracted by her from and after
this date.
Antioch, Ill., March 27, 1901.
INA M. SIMONS.

Proposals Wanted.

Proposals will be received until 1:30 P.
M. April 15, 1901, for all materials and
the necessary labor required in the erection
of a Church Building at Antioch, Illinois,
estimated to cost about \$5,000, according
to plans and specifications which can be
seen at Williams Bros., Antioch, Illinois.
Bids will be received for the separate parts
of the work, as follows: Mason Work,
Plastering, Carpenter Work, Painting,
Furnace. All bids must be sealed and ad-
dressed to Chairman of Building Commit-
tee, M. E. Church, Antioch, Illinois, mark-
ed "Proposal."

The right is reserved to reject any and
all bids.

Working 24 Hours A Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little
workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills.
Millions are always busy, curing Torpid
Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and
Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive
out Malaria. Never gripe or weaken. Small
taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25c
at Wm. T. Hill's.

Like Oliver Twist, children ask for more
when given—One Minute Cough Cure.
Mothers endorse it highly for croup. It
quickly cures all coughs and colds and every
throat and lung trouble. It is a specific
for gripe and asthma and has long been a
well-known remedy for whooping cough.
Wm. T. Hill.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long,"
writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria,
Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I
had consumption so bad that if I walked a
block I would cough frightfully and spit
blood, but, when all other medicines failed
three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Dis-
covery wholly cured me and I gained 58
pounds. "It's absolutely guaranteed to cure
Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis, and
all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c
\$1.00. Trials bottles free at Wm. T. Hill's
drug store.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way rates will be in
effect via Wisconsin Central Railway to
points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Mon-
tana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and
British Columbia each Tuesday commencing
February 12, and continuing until
April 30th.

For detailed information inquire of
20w15 W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent.

Eat a Whole Cabbage.

If you want to, it won't hurt you. People
used to think cabbage hung heavy on their
stomachs. After each meal, no matter what
you eat, take a dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup
Pepsin. You will never suffer from constipa-
tion, indigestion, Sick Headache or Stom-
ach troubles. Wm. T. Hill.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in
obtaining more than 20,000 patents for in-
ventors has enabled them to helpfully an-
swer many questions relating to the pro-
tection of intellectual property. This they
have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of
United States and foreign patents, with
cost of same, and how to procure them;
trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements,
decisions in leading patent cases. This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone
writing to C. A. Snow & Co.

Prof. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., suffer-
ed terribly from neuralgia of the stomach
and indigestion for thirteen years and after
the doctors failed to cure him they fed him
on morphine. A friend advised the use of
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and after taking a
few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me
entirely. I can't say too much for Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure." It digests what you eat.
Wm. T. Hill.

The Wisconsin Central Railway
was one of the first roads to penetrate the
vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which
stretches across the state from east to west.
It, also, has developed from year to year
and today offers the best of transportation
facilities, enabling all to ship the products
of that section to any market in the world.
Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by
addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Indus-
trial Commissioner, Burton Johnson, Gen-
eral Freight Agent or James C. Pond, Gen-
eral Passenger Agent, Colby & Abbot Bldg.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

\$100 MONTHLY SALARY.

May be easily an energetic man or woman
who will devote time to the work, repre-
senting the fraternal benefit order. Ad-
dress W. H. Gribble, Aurora, Ill.

Subscribe for THE NEWS and Inter Ocean
for one year. Only \$1.50.



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ALFRED PEATS WALL PAPER
I am prepared to show samples of the best
line of paper in the country.

All New Styles and Colorings
With Borders to Match
Prices from 4c to 55 cents per Roll
Borders from 1 to 12 cents per yard

Would be pleased to call on you at
your home. Drop me a postal card and I
will call.
Yours truly,
E. S. CANNON,
Antioch, Ill.

27w4

OFFICIAL BALLOT, Town of Antioch, Election Tuesday, April 2, 1901
C. M. CONFER, Town Clerk.

People's Ticket People's Ticket

(By Petition)

<input type="checkbox"/> For Supervisor, A. N. TIFFANY	<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor, C. E. VANPATTEN
<input type="checkbox"/> For Town Clerk, C. M. CONFER	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor, HERMAN BOCK	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Collector, L. M. HUGHES	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Commissioners of Highways, RICHARD KAYE,	<input type="checkbox"/> For Commissioner of Highways, FRANK HUCKER
<input type="checkbox"/> ELMER POLLOCK	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Justices of the Peace, THOMAS WILTON,	
<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES KERR	
<input type="checkbox"/> For Constables, ALEX HANLAN,	
<input type="checkbox"/> STEPHEN WENNES	

FLORENCE G. ANDERSON M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Calls attended to at all hours, both in city
and country.
Office and Residence, W. J. French house,
Antioch, Illinois.

E. H. AMES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office at Residence, Antioch, Ill.

D. A. WILLIAMS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office at Williams Bros. Store, ANTIOCH, ILL.
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately
attended to. 27tf

A. CHINN,

Auctioneer

Real-estate and Fire Insurance Agent.
Antioch, Ill.,

will attend to sales in Lake and adjoining
counties. For dates and terms apply to
News Office, Antioch, Ill. 30tf



H. Hegeman, Antioch, Ill.